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To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1864. { NO. 23.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $3.

Special Notices will be charged $3 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro who says that his name is JOHN CRAWFORD, and that he is free, and belongs in Hillsboro', N. C. The owner or protector of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff.

Feb. 18th. 137-6t—22-1t

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

200 CASKS for sale by RANKIN & MARTIN.

Feb. 25th. 22-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Alsey Southerland,
vs.
John Teachey and Daniel W. Teachey. } In Equity, Bill for Foreclosure.

IN THIS CASE it appearing that the defendant, Daniel W. Teachey, is a non-resident, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Wilmington Journal notifying the said Daniel W. Teachey to appear at the Court of Equity to be held for said County and State on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said bill; or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and set for hearing *ex parte* as to him.

Witness my hand officially 15th Feb., A. D., 1864.

JERE PEARSALL, C. M. E.

Feb. 17, 1864. [Pr. adv. $24.] 22-6t

NOTICE.

WADE H. CLIFTON AND AYERS DAVIS, of White Oak District, Bladen county, N. C., deserted from my Company Jan. 20th, 1864. I will pay the usual reward for their confinement in the Military Prison, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN T. MELVIN, Captain
Co. I, 36th N. C. T.

Fort Fisher, N. C., Feb. 15th. 137-1t—22-2t*

LOST.

ABOUT two months since, in Onslow county, my EXEMPTION PAPER, as a salt maker, issued by Captain J. A. Barnett, Enrolling officer of 3d Congressional District of North Carolina. All persons are forwarned from using the same.

BRYANT H. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 16, 1864. 22-2w*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, A. D., 1863.

D. W. Fanning, Adm'r., vs. the Heirs of Wm. H. Craig.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Jemima Littleton, formerly Jemima Craig, and Savory Freshwater, formerly Savory Craig, is not an inhabitant of this State, or upon diligent enquiry cannot be found: publication is hereby ordered for six weeks to be made in the Wilmington Journal for the said Jemima Littleton and Savory Freshwater to appear and make defence to the suit at the March Term of the Court, and that in default thereof the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard [illegible].

S. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

Jan. 27th, 1864. 18-6t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made by the undersigned to the President and Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, for the renewal of Certificate No. 202, for five shares of Capital Stock, now standing in the name of T. F. Robeson, deceased.

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Com'r.

Feb. 11th, 1864. 131-1t—21-5t

☞ Marion (S. C.) Star publish 6 weeks, and send bill to this office.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FEB. 25, 1864.

Gen. Bragg as Commander-in-Chief.

It will be seen by a reference to our telegraphic columns that General BRAGG is hereafter to occupy a position at Richmond similar to that which General HALLECK occupies at Washington City.

We trust that this arrangement may turn out well. We can hardly say, however, that the news of General BRAGG's appointment has added to our feelings of confidence. Able and patriotic as we believe him to be, he wants the *prestige* of success, and, as a consequence, he fails to inspire confidence in the body of the army.

One thing is certain, and this appointment shows it. For good or for evil, the President will cling to those whom he has once supported, and no weight of opposition will suffice to move him from keeping them in responsible positions, even although such opposition may be quite sufficient seriously to impair their usefulness.

But the appointment is made and no power on earth could now induce Mr. DAVIS to reconsider, alter or modify the arrangement. We can only hope and strive for the best, and in thus doing our whole duty we will make ourselves worthy of the best, even if we fail to secure it.

AN INGENIOUS AND USEFUL INVENTION.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. B. GAYLE, Master Machinist in the shops of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company now located at Laurinburg, in Richmond county, showed us the model of a machine for which he has taken the necessary measures to secure a patent. It is intended to true up the excentrics of locomotives without taking off the driving wheels, or disturbing the position of the excentrics on the axle.—By an ingenious arrangement the apparatus can be fixed on to the axle, and the amount of "throw" or excentricity required be given by means of set screws, causing the cutting tool to revolve on a centre more or less removed from that of the axle.

We are enough of a machinist to appreciate the advantage to be derived from the introduction of Mr. GAYLE's apparatus, and also to see that it is simple and practical, but we question whether our ability extends to conveying any intelligible idea to others of its *modus operandi*. We would, however say to managers of railroads, that the machine is evidently worthy of their attention, and promises to result in much saving of time, trouble and expense. It certainly deserves an examination.

FORTY-EIGHT MORE YANKEES left Richmond yesterday for this place, destined to work in the coal mines on Deep River. Before many more of these people get into the mines, it would be as well to remind our authorities and people that the utmost vigilance will not be in the least superfluous. We don't like to trust too many of them lying around loose in one place.

THE RE-ENLISTMENTS.—We had the pleasure yesterday afternoon of meeting Col. BARRY, of the 18th N. C. T., and of learning from him that the regiment is in the finest health and spirits, and that such is the fact in regard to the whole army of Northern Virginia. The re-enlistment was a purely spontaneous movement among the men, accompanied by real, genuine enthusiasm.

By the way, we were a little surprised to learn that the Rapidan, where it divides our forces from those of the enemy, is quite an insignificant stream, not as wide, Col. BARRY thinks, as Front street. It is the character of the banks on the Southern side which renders the "line of the Rapidan" a strong natural fortification.

THE LATEST DODGE.—STUFFING TURKIES.—We have just heard of a case of pretty sharp practice, whereby a decently dressed woman, said to hail from Richmond county, succeeded in selling a considerable amount of corn-meal dough at the price of dead TURKEY. The Turkies were bought yesterday afternoon, by or for Mr. BATE, Market street, south side, above Front. On inspection they were found to be stuffed full with corn-meal dough, adding largely to their weight, and consequently to their price, as dressed poultry are now uniformly sold by weight.

We mention this affair to put our people on their guard.

EDENTON BELL BATTERY,
CAMP BALD HEAD,
Feb. 21st, 1864.

At a meeting of the above Company, called to lament the sudden death of one of the members by the explosion of a shell, Private D. W. Hanberry was called to the Chair, and Private J. H. Manning requested to act as Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, Whereas, a painful accident has resulted in the instant death of one of our fellow soldiers, Private Isaac U. Jordan, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death our country has lost a good and exemplary soldier, ourselves an attached friend and generous comrade, and his mother a kind and affectionate son.

Resolved That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted parent, and tender her our heartfelt condolence in her sudden and melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That copies of the above resolutions be sent to the mother of the deceased, and to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

D. W. HANBERRY, Chairman.
J. H. MANNING, Secretary.

CAMP 27TH REGIMENT N. C. T.,
ORANGE COURT HOUSE, VA.
February 20th, 1864.

VOTE OF THANKS.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me through your columns to express in behalf of my suffering but never faltering boys my thanks to the kind ladies of the Ladies Aid Society, of Goldsboro' for the fine lot of socks recently received for distribution. In this contribution is again evinced that deep enthusiasm of character and sincerety of zeal for our holy cause, which has ever characterized the noble ladies of our sunny South, and especially those of our little town, Goldsboro'.

For this and previous contributions from the same source I can offer you, ladies, no greater testimony of our appreciation and thanks than to acquaint you with the fact, that on the 5th inst. the battle scarred old Rifles, together with the other gallant Companies of the Regiment, tendered their services to the Confederate States for the war. Our especial thanks are due Miss Carrie R. Aviritt, President of the Society, for the kind manner in which she presented them.

Yours very respecfully, Ladies,
GEO. D. BRYAN,
Captain Co. "A."

Northern Items.

The following late items are from the Louisville Journal:

The Journal says that "Old Abe's proclamations come about as thick as Mexican pronunciamentos, and are worth about as much."

The Nashville Press, of the 9th, says that Jacob B. Jackson, son of Gen. Jackson, of Parkersburg, Va., is under arrest at Wheeling for disloyalty.

There is great anxiety in Washington because of the condition of affairs in East Tennessee.

Henderson, a clerk in the Federal Treasury Department, has stolen $150,000. This is regarded a small affair in Washington.

Several Abolitionists have been arrested in Louisville for kidnapping negroes in the Northwest and selling them in Kentucky.

Capt. Purcell, of Gen. Hunter's (brother of Senator Hunter, of Va.) staff, it is thought, will be held as hostage to force the surrender of Quantrell to the Federal authorities.

Gen. Anderson, of Sumter fame, is very ill in New York.

The cold weather of January was terrible in Europe. In parts of England the ice was nine inches thick on the 1st of January.

Old John Brown's brother has been appointed superintendent of Freedmen in Northern Virginia.

Yankee Re[illegible]ts in Western Virginia.

A gentleman [illegible] through the lines says that a few days since, at Beverly, in Randolph county, the 28th Ohio regiment, which has been on duty there, were called out and addressed by the commanding officer in favor of re-enlisting. The address being concluded, all who were willing to re-enlist were asked to step to the front. One man only stepped to the front, the rest remaining in their places. This man, after the regiment was dismmissed, was set upon and beaten to death by his comrades, who had refused to enlist.

In Calhoun county a company of Northwestern Virginia (Yankee) troops refused to enlist on the ground that they "had stopped bullets long enough, and were tired of it."

Matters in Norfolk—Order Removing Ministers from their Churches.

The flag of truce boat which arrived at City Point on Thursday last, brought thirty-three ladies and about as many children from Portsmouth. As the ice in the river prevented boat communication with her, wagons were sent from Petersburg, and the ladies and children brought up in them. Some of them came over to Richmond. Affairs had become worse in Norfolk and Portsmouth, under the control of a sort of deputy negro Provost Marshal. The following is the copy of an order issued by General Wilde, the commander of the expedition which committed such outrages in North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH,
NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 11, 1864.

General Orders No. 2.

All places of public worship in Norfolk and Portsmouth are hereby placed under the control of the Provost Marshals of Norfolk and Portsmouth respectively, who shall see the pulpits properly filled, by displacing when necessary the present incumbents, and substituting men of known loyalty and the same sectarian denomination, either military or civil, subject to the approval of the Commanding General.

They shall see that the churches are opened freely to all officers and soldiers, white or colored at the usual hour of worship, and at other times, if desired; and they shall see that no insult or indignity be offered to them, either by word, look or gesture, on the part of the congregation.

The necessary expenses will be levied as far as possible, in accordance with the previous usages or regulations of each congregation.

No property shall be removed, either public or private, without permission from these headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Wilde.
GEORGE H. JOHNSTON, Capt. and A. A. G.
Official: *Hanford Stuble*, Lt. & A. A. D. C.

Five or six ladies had been sent to prison, being detected in receiving letters from their friends in the Confederacy. A Mr. Kemp, a wealthy gentleman, had been sentenced to hard labor with a ball and chain for twelve months, for the same offence.

From the Richmond Whig

Financial and Commercial.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22, 1864.

There is no object of more importance at this time, nor one that excites more general interest, than the recent financial legislation of Congress. Everybody is anxious to know what will be its effects—present and prospective—upon his own and the public interests.—Having examined with some care the provisions of the two acts, styled the "currency and Tax Bill," we deem it proper to state our understanding of their leading provisions, and to submit our opinions of their probable effects upon the currency and prices.

In the first place, the law discriminates against notes of the denomination of *one hundred dollars*, on the presumption that they are, or will be, held chiefly by persons who can afford to sustain the loss that may be occasioned by the heavy, discriminating tax upon them. A hundred dollar note, after the 1st of April next, will, under the operation of the law, be reduced to sixty-six and two-thirds dollars; on the 1st of May it will be worth only (as a representative of value) fifty-six and two-thirds dollars; and for each subsequent month that it is held it will be subject to a further tax of $10; so that by the 1st of November, the original value of the note will not only have been extinguished, but a tax of $4⅓ over and beyond that value will attach to it. If it is held until the 1st of January, an additional tax of $10 (for December) will attach to it, and then the holder, by an imposition of a further tax of *one hundred per cent.* will, besides losing the amount promised on the face of the note, owe the Government *one hundred and fourteen and one-third dollars!* Such being the effect of the discrimination against the $100 notes, it is not surprising that the holders should be anxious to get rid of them, but there is not the slightest necessity for any panic or excitement on the subject. The invitation to fund has already been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it will be responded to right willingly by those who have taxes to pay. Let this class make it their neighborly duty, before taking their notes to the Treasury, to exchange their smaller denominations for the "C's" of those who have more of them than they may wish to fund. They cannot possibly lose by the operation, and will render a friendly service to those who have allowed themselves to be caught with a superabundance of "the large notes."

Secondly, notes of the denomination of $50, $20, and $10, will, on and after the 1st of April next, be subject to a tax of one-third of the amount promised on the face of said notes, but *not* subject, like the hundred dollar notes, to the additional monthly tax of ten per cent. On the 1st of January, however, they will be wiped out of circulation by the attachment of a tax of one hundred per cent. Long before that time arrives it is certain that most of the notes of the denominations mentioned will have been funded, (that is, exchanged for four per cent. bonds,) or absorbed in the payment of taxes, or exchanged for the new issue authorised by the act.

Thirdly, the law discriminates *in favor of* notes of the denomination of $5 and under, on the presumption that they are, or will be, chiefly held by persons of small incomes. The fives are not subject to a tax until the 1st of July next, but, after that time, they are to be rated as only worth $3 33⅓; until the 1st of January next, when they will share the fate of the larger denominations. (This latter provision is not clearly expressed in the act, but is presumed to have been the intention of Congress) The immediate effect of this discrimination is to cause people to hold on to the *fives* in preference to notes of larger denominations, *unless* they wish to fund before the 1st April, in which event they must get rid of their fives in exchange for notes of larger denominations. The privilege of funding [illegible] fives in four per cent. bonds *commences* on the 1st April and ends the last day of June, on this side of the Mississippi river.

The $2, $1 and half dollar notes are not subject to any tax under the "Currency Act," and will, consequently, be exchangeable *at par, in trade, for the new issue* of Treasury notes. For this reason they are being hoarded, or laid by for future use. The amount of Confederate small notes in circulation on the 1st January, 1864, was about $10,000,000.

It is generally received as an axiom of finance, that when the currency of a country exceeds the amount actually required for the exchanges of trade, the "purchasing power" of the currency is lessened to an extent corresponding with the excess. For example, if $100,000,000 be required, and $150,000,000 be put in circulation, the latter amount, in the hands of the people, will not buy more than the $100,000,000 would; and so, when the $150,000,000 is reduced again to $100,000,000, the latter will buy as much as the former. Hence, it is argued that when the Confederate currency remaining unfunded on 1st April is further reduced at that time *one third* by the imposition of a tax of 33⅓ per cent., the amount thereafter remaining in circulation will buy as much as the whole amount will purchase now! But this increased purchasing power of the currency will, probably, not be made available until the old notes are converted into the new issue. As soon as the latter make their appearance there will be a general disposition to reject the old notes, on account of the inconvenience of calculating the difference in value between them and the new notes. The effect of this rejection will be the rapid displacement of the old notes, and the substitution for them of a new and uniform currency not exceeding in volume *one third* of the amount now in circulation! It is impossible that this reduction, or any approach to it, can take place without a material decline in prices. Money will be scarce, and the new issue will be in demand not only because it will have more "purchasing power" than the present currency, but for the additional reason that holders will have an opportunity of funding them in registered *six per cent. bonds*, "the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation." (See 6th and 7th sections of the "Currency Act.")

Since the publication of the "Currency Act" prices have generally gone up "like a rocket," but we shall be surprised if they do not come down again "like the stick." In our opinion, the high prices of provisions, etc., ruling last week, were established by the foreshadowing influence of the action of Congress on the currency, and by the meagreness of supplies, induced by the pervading conviction among farmers that the currency was depreciating so rapidly that it would soon prove to be worthless. Speculation, of course, had its influence in putting up prices. But we are now approaching the culminating point, and no further advance need be anticipated, unless the scarcity of articles offered for sale continues, or buyers foolishly make a run upon sellers to get rid of their treasury notes at any sacrifice. If they are wise, they will, in our opinion, buy nothing more than they may actually need at present prices, but will keep their notes (such as they do not fund to pay taxes with,) until after the 1st April, and exchange them, at the discount, for the new issue.

We do not believe that the scarcity of domestic productions, heretofore prevailing, will continue, or that the seller of any commodity will be compelled to put up prices to repress the demand therefor, unless it be for some imported article declared contraband by a recent act of congress. A *very large amount* of taxes will have to be paid this year, and tax payers, instead of speculating in or buying unneeded articles, which are almost certain to decline in the course of six or eight weeks, will avail themselves promptly and freely of the funding privilege given by the 1st section of the "Currency Act." The incentives to fund are too strong to be overlooked or disregarded. The tax payers will save thirty-three and one third per cent. on the payment of their taxes, and will, moreover, save the tax for the present year, on the amount they may invest in the four per cents. One of the most experienced financiers of this city has given it as his opinion, that the four per cent. bonds authorized by the "Currency Act" will constitute the most desirable security in the market.

Farmers who have taxes to pay will undoubtedly take advantage of the funding [illegible], and unless they already have a sufficiency o[illegible]ry notes for this purpose, will sell such productions of their surplus stock or produce as will enable them to realize the desired amount for investment in four per cent. bonds. Thousands of the most intelligent agriculturists will perceive that it will be to their interests to send to market, before 1st April, supplies heretofore withheld, in order that they may obtain the extraordinary prices now prevailing, and carry the proceeds until after the 1st April, when they may convert them into the new issue at the rate of $3 of the old for $2 of the new. The $2 will be intrinsically worth more than $4 or 5 of the present currency.

It is quite possible that in the conflict of interest between buyers and sellers, prices may continue "high" for a longer time than we anticipate; but we are certain that a new and better state of things will dawn upon us in April. Prices will then surely begin to fall The people will be more cheerful, under increased confidence in the solvency of the Government. Speculators will be deterred from prosecuting their unholy pursuit of gain, as they never buy in a "falling market."—One thing more will be needed, however, to give an impulse to the "time coming"—that is a decided victory over the enemy. We are sanguine in the belief that this great blessing will be vouchsafed to us by the God of Battles, if our people will at once abandon the idolatrous worship of Mammon and devote themselves in a becoming spirit to the worship of the Almighty God.

From the Nashville Press, February 9th.

"Old John Brown's Ghost is Marching On."

No man in Tennessee—not even Isham Harris—has done more than Andy Johnson to create, to perpetuate and embitter, in the minds of the Southern people, that feeling of jealousy and hostility against the free States which has at length culminated in rebellion and civil war. Up to the autumn of 1860, he had been for twenty years among the most bigoted and intolerant of the advocates of slavery and Southernism, and the most unsparing denouncers of everything and everybody north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Why Gov. Johnson should have been among the boldest and loudest of the champions of slavery is as easily and clearly intelligible as his motives for an entire change of front since the former objects of his zealous service have lost the power to reward him. It is true that, in early life, when his political aspirations were limited to a seat in the State Legislature from Greene county, his "white basis" thereby helped him among a population where there was scarcely a slaveholder. But as soon as he began to embrace the State, or even a congressional district, in his ambitious projects, he set himself strenuously to work to remove any prejudice which slaveholders might have imbibed against him on that score. Half of all his stump speeches was devoted to disclaiming his white basis, and showing that it was founded on no hostility to the "institution." He seemed to feel himself required to go faster and further than anybody else in denunciation of Abolitionism and all its affiliations.

Gov. Johnson belonged to the Southern pro-slavery Democratic party, and no man worked harder to win their favor, or succeeded more effectually. Upon the final disruption of the Democratic party, at Baltimore, in 1860, he went off with the Southern wing, and stumped the State for Breckinridge; slavery and secession. Not till it was ascertained, by the result of the Presidential election in November, that the Republican party was the growing power, and Abraham Lincoln the rising sun, did Andrew Johnson show the first symptom of faltering in his unscrupulous advocacy of all Southern ultraism. "Verily, he hath his reward;" and the people of Tennessee have also theirs, for being deluded by his false teachings. After deluding them into wrong and ruin, he has managed to get into his own hands the power to punish them for their folly in trusting him, and to see to it that no means shall avail to restore them to peace and prosperity. "Andy is smart," much too smart to allow the citizens of Tennessee another opportunity to vote for him; if he can, by any means, prevent it.

To show the estimation in which Gov. Johnson, till lately held, or pretended to hold, those whom he is now serving for high wages, we add to the proofs already exhibited, a few citations from another musty document—not older however, than the 12th of December 1859.

On that day, there was pending in the Senate of the United States, a resolution offered by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, proposing a congressional investigation of the John Brown raid. To this resolution Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, had offered an amendment. In the discussion which ensued Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, played a conspicuous part, and from his speech on the occasion, we select the following paragraphs, to "stir up the pure minds" of himself and his present adherents.

In allusion to the use that the Republicans were, and are, habitually making of the declaration of independence, he said:

I know that sometimes it has been said, and charges have been rung on it, that Mr. Jefferson, the apostle of Democracy and of liberty, laid down the doctrine that all men were created equal, that they had certain inalienable rights, that among these were life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Now, it seems to me, that a party, an intelligent party that understands all the doctrines and principles of our Government, in this does great injustice to that instrument and to the framers of the Constitution of the United States. When we take the Declaration of Independence and connect it with the circumstances under which it was written, is there a man throughout the length and breadth of this broad republic who believes for one instant that Mr. Jefferson, when he penned it, had the negro population in his mind? Notwithstanding, he says that "all men are created equal, and that they are by their Creator endowed with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," is there an intelligent man throughout the whole country, is there a Senator, when he has stripped himself of all party prejudice, who will come forward and say that he believes that Mr. Jefferson, when he penned the paragraph of the Declaration of Independence, intended to embrace the African population? Is there a gentleman in the Senate who believes any such thing? Is there any one who will stake his reputation on the assertion that that is the correct interpretation of the Declaration of Independence? There is not a man of respectable intelligence who will hazard his reputation upon such an assertion. Why, then, indulge in this *ad captandum* discussion? Why try to delude and deceive the great mass of the people by intimating that Mr. Jefferson meant Africans or the African race?

A little further on, we find the following explicit declaration:

The Democratic party assumes to maintain the Constitution and all its guarantees as it is. They assume that this Constitution that was made and handed down to us by our forefathers, guarantees the institution of slavery wherever found within the United States. They, in advocating the Constitution of the country as it is, stand by this institution called slavery, it being recognized by the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees that it shall not be disturbed.

Animadverting upon Mr. Seward's assertion of the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," he said:

"The doctrine here proclaimed is, that there is an irrepressible conflict between slave labor and free labor. I hope the Senate will pardon me if I digress again from the line of my argument, to combat what, as I conceive, is a false proposition, which has no foundation in truth. The premises of the Senator are wholly incorrect; but as long as the conclusions drawn from them are not combatted, they have the same strength as if the premises were correct. Now, sir, is there, in fact, a conflict between slave labor and free labor? If I know myself, I want to be fair, honest on this subject; and as humble as I conceive myself to be, and as poor an estimate as I put on my argument, I wish to God that I might to-day speak to the citizens of every free State in this Confederacy, and could get them, with unprejudiced minds, to look at this propositi[illegible] it is. What, sir, a conflict, an irrepressible [illegible] between free and slave labor! It is untrue. [illegible] mistaken application of an old principle to an [illegible] case. There is a conflict always going on [illegible] capital and labor; but is not a conflict between two kinds of labor. By sophistry and ingenuity, a principle which is conceded by all, is applied to a wrong case. There is a war always going on between capital and labor; but there is a material difference between two descriptions of labor and a conflict between labor in the aggregate on the one hand and capital on the other."

Yet it is by ringing changes on this very doctrine that Gov. Johnson and his pets are now aiming to excite "poor white men" in Tennessee to an unjust and unrelenting war of spoliation against their slaveholding neighbors.

At length the Senator from Tennessee had cleared the way, as he thought, for a look at John Brown and his doings, and the "teachings" that made him what he was. He thus proceeds:

"But, Mr. President, I resume the line of my argument. I commenced with the purpose of showing that the recent foray upon Harper's Ferry was the legitimate result of certain teachings to which I have referred. Look at the provisional government which was formed by those who carried on that expedition; look at their idea of getting up stampedes, and their expectation that when they struck the first blow a portion of the white population and the blacks would flock to their standard, and that they could maintain themselves there for a certain time, and then the Federal Government would be made an instrument for the overthrow of slavery. I think the act is a legitimate result of the teachings; and those who have taught and still teach their followers these doctrines, though they may not have intended it, are, in fact responsible for it. It is the result of their teachings, it is their work; and now is the time to commence a reformation, and put forth different teachings on this subject.

"But, Mr. President, Senators have undertaken to rebuke those of us who have spoken of John Brown's acts as theft, murder and treason, and apologies are offered for the man who has committed such outrageous offences. I picked up a newspaper not long since which, referring to the acts of John Brown, said that, if he passed from the prison to the scaffold, making no false step, his gallows would be more glorious than the cross; that Christ, in the depth of his agony, had asked that his cup might pass from his lips, but that John Brown has drunk it to the dregs, and therefore John Brown and his gallows have become superior to Christ and his cross. The idea was that the coming and mission of Christ was a failure, and that John Brown and the gallows on which he was executed would be their modern cross and their Christ. Such is the blasphemy of these teachings. I once heard it said that fanaticism always ends in hell or in heaven. I believe it is true. It is one of those wild, maddening passions that take possession of the human heart, and that always carry it to excess. There is no medium, and there is no cure for it but a consumption of the passion itself. I have got another idea in ethics, and that is that there never was any people on the face of the earth greater than the god they worshipped; and if John Brown becomes the Christ, and his gallows the cross, God deliver me from such people as they, whether they are fanatics, Democratic or Republican, or any other description of persons—I care not by what name they are called.

"I hoped, when this resolution was introduced, that it would be kept clear from party associations, and that it would pass with unanimity, without any apologies or excuses being lugged in for the acts complained of. We find, however, that Senators disclaim the acts of John Brown in one breath, and in another they hold out apoligies and excuses for the man, saying that he showed himself a man of endurance, a man of philosophy, a man of fact, a man of sense, and when we speak of him as a thief and a robber, and a murderer and a traitor, they declare we should not say such things about John Brown. These may make him a god who will, and worship him who can; he is not my god, and I shall not worship at his shrine."

We don't know that Gov. Johnson sings. If Shakespeare is a judge, we incline to the opinion that there is "no music in his soul." But if he dont help to swell the chorus, we know that he now lovingly consorts with those who do sing hozanas to the name and deeds of John Brown.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 24th, 1864.

Mosby had a fight with a body of the 15th New York Cavalry, of Kelly's Western Virginia command, at Upperville, Fauquier County, on Saturday. The enemy were repulsed. We captured one wounded Lieutenant, four commissioned officers, and five privates. The enemy lost two killed. Our loss was four or five wounded. All quiet in our front.

GEN. BRAGG.

RICHMOND, Feb. 24, 1864

General Orders 23 of War Department, dated to-day, declares General Braxton Bragg assigned to duty at the seat of Government; and, under direction of the President, is charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy.

LATE NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 24, 1864.

Baltimore papers of the 20th inst. have been received.

The Yankee Congress has passed an enrolment bill, fixing the commutation fee for drafted men at three hundred dollars. Slaves of loyal masters, when mustered into service, to be free, the masters to be paid a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Lincoln has removed the blockade from the port of Galveston.

Gold declined in consequence of a joint resolution of Congress to authorize the sale of the surplus specie in the Treasury. Last quotation 157½.

European advices to the 4th, state that the war between Denmark and Germany has commenced. Two attacks upon the Danes were repulsed by them with loss to the Prussians and Austrian troops.

Queen Victoria's speech, delivered in Parliament on the 4th, says she has endeavored to preserve peace in Europe, and will continue her efforts in the interests of peace. No allusion is made to American affairs.

It is asserted that Napoleon will not take an active part in the Danish question.

The Alabama was 50 miles South of Rangoon on the 5th January.

Cotton is slightly lower; breadstuffs advanced.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24th, 1863.

One hundred and nineteen shots were fired at the city to-day. No other news of interest.

FROM TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, Feb. 24th, 1864.

A letter to the Gazette, from Powell's River, near Cumberland Gap, Feb. 20th, says that several Yankee regiments have lately passed through the Gap on a sixty day's furlough, declaring they would never return.

Grant has refused any more furloughs. No more re-enlisting in the Yankee army.

There are only five regiments at the Gap, which are closely besieged, and they are suffering for suppiies. Its evacuation is expected.

The tory Jones, notorious as the terror of Clairborne County, was captured near Tazewell a few days ago.

THE YANKEES FIRING ON FORT POWELL.

MOBILE, Feb. 23, 1864.

The enemy opened fire on fort Powell at 10½ o'clock. A dispatch this evening says that six mortars and four gunboats shelled all day, and fired three hundred and four shots. No casualties and no damage.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 25th, 1864.

A deserter who recently entered our lines reports that the enemy are sending their sick back to Washington, preparatory to a forward movement. It is also reported, on the contrary, that the enemy are fortifying, as if expecting us to attack. The enemy have received no reinforcements lately.

FIGHTING IN MISSISSIPPI.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25th, 1864.

An official telegram from Gen. Polk, transmitting a dispatch from Maj. Gen. Lee, dated Starkville, Miss., Feb. 23, was received this afternoon. Gen. Lee says that Gen. Forrest reports severe fighting all day yesterday, ten miles south of Pontotoc. Forty of the enemy were killed, and 100 captured. Our loss not so heavy. We also captured four or five pieces of artillery. Fighting commenced near Okalona late this evening, which was obstinate, as the enemy was forced to make repeated stands to hold us in check and save his pack mules from a stampede. The fight closed with a grand cavalry charge by the enemy's whole force. We repulsed them with heavy loss, and completely routed them.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. BRAGG.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25, 1863.

The Examiner, this morning, states editorially that the assignment of Gen. Bragg to duty at the seat of Government, under the President, was made with the knowledge and approval of Generals Cooper, Lee, Johnston and Beauregard—all his superiors in rank.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25th, 1864

143 shells were fired at the city during the last 24 hours ending at 5 o'clock this evening. The enemy are busy fortifying on Dixon's island, and erecting a battery commanding Schover Creek, opposite secessionville.

The prisoners taken in Florida represented their forces much demoralized in consequence of their defeat and the loss of a great number of officers in the engagement.

FROM DALTON—OUR ARMY IN LINE OF BATTLE.

DALTON, Feb. 25th, 1864.

Our army is in line of battle at Tunnel Hill A sharp engagement occurred yesterday between Clayton's brigade and the enemy, lasting half the day. Woolford's cavalry, backed by a regiment of infantry, attacked our line, and were repulsed three times. One hundred Yankee saddles were emptied at the first assault. The enemies' artillery fire fell short, and our ten inch rifled Parrot did great execution.

One cavalry and two infantry brigades of Yankees are at Lafayette.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

DALTON, GEO., Feb. 25th, 1864.

There has been heavy artillery skirmishing along the lines all day, with occasional volleys of musketry. Both sides are evidently manœuvering for position. The casualties are trifling.

The Mississippi Campaign.

The Federal movement in Mississippi must necessarily reach its solution ere many days. Why Sherman marched to Meridian, and above all, why he has halted there so long, is yet to be fully understood. The twenty days rations which he is reported to have taken with him when he left the Big Black, are gone; at least, the twenty days are gone, without bringing him to the ultimate point for which he set out.

We are inclined to think that Sherman is the victim of a baffled combination. Three great movements, concurrent and simultaneous, formed the plan. Farragut, with a powerful fleet, was to capture Mobile; Smith and Grierson, with an overwhelming force of cavalry and mounted infantry, were to penetrate Mississippi from the North, and advance Southwardly, driving Lee's cavalry before them. Sherman, starting from Vicksburg, was to penetrate to Meridian.

If all these columns were successful, it would at once give the city of Mobile, and its line of railroad to the North, also the whole of Mississippi and the Western frontier of Alabama, to the Federal arms. But while grand combined operations promise great results if fortunate, they are extremely liable to disappointment.—It is difficult to secure the succes in all parts of a complex scheme, and failure in one is often the failure of the whole. Sherman's seems to be the only column that gained its point. Farragut was prevented at least for some days, from making his attempt, by high winds and rough waters. Smith's cavalry have not found it so easy a matter to brush Lee out of their way.—Meanwhile, Sherman in waiting for them at Meridian, has been devouring his twenty day's rations; and the report on yesterday, was, that unable to wait any longer, he was retiring by the way he came.

But whether Sherman be already retiring or not, his rapid and compact advance, and his long halt after reaching the railroad which leads south to Mobile and north to Tennessee, shows that he was executing a share of a large plan, of which others were expected to perform their parts with equal celerity, and in which he has been halted by their failure. The accounts say that he kept his column in close order, "not a man leaving ranks even to steal a chicken"—a remarkable abstinence for a Yankee army.

Our own Generals, who suddenly found themselves confronted with Sherman's heavy column, and prompted by necessity or policy to retreat before his advance, are said to have conducted their operations with order and success. The Mobile Register says:

> "Gen. Polk has acted with prudence and energy. * * In saving the public stores and other property, and in getting all the railway transportation out of the enemy's reach, there has been displayed extraordinary energy, resulting in complete success. Everything was saved at Meridian, including 2,000 bales of Government cotton, several hundred hogsheads of sugar, immense supplies of commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores. In this the General was seconded by the energy and experience of Col. Fleming, the Superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, who further succeeded in removing all the movable property of the road, even to the machine shop at Enterprise."

As to the strength of the columns designed to cooperate with Sherman, we have no accurate information. Observers at Pascagoula saw seven gunboats, a brig, five schooners and two side wheel steamers pass up to the attempt on Grant's Pass, on the 15th. The column under Smith and Grierson is reported at 6,000 mounted infantry and twelve regiments of cavalry. According to report, their progress is arrested by Lee.

Our infantry forces, under Polk and Loring, are stated to have crossed to the East bank of the Bigbee (Tombigbee) river, and taken post at Demopolis. Demopolis is at the point where the river is intersected by the railroad from Selma to Meridian. It is in Alabama, fifty-seven miles East of Meridian, and fifty miles West of Selma, against which latter point some suppose Sherman's movement to have been projected.

P. S.—Official intelligence received here yesterday renders it certain that the junction of Smith with Sherman was successfully prevented by our troops, and that Sherman *is in full retreat* by several routes, pursued by our cavalry. We can scarcely fail to pick up many prisoners. Thus endeth the grand combination movement!—*Richmond Sentinel.*

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

Congress having suspended the writ of *Heabeas Corpus* in certain cases, persons will be arrested for the offences set forth in the act, will be deprived of the privilege of this writ, and will be brought to trial under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The action of Congress is strictly constitutional, and violates no right of society, and no privilege of the citizen. By an ordinance of the Confederate Constitution it is expressly allowed to suspend this privilege "when in case of invasion the public safety may require it." It is an extraordinary measure, intended to preserve the public safety in moments of critical danger. The President has no doubt, on full consultation, and no accurate information furnished to him from various portions of the Confederacy, become convinced of the necessity of this measure. He has sumitted this information to Congress, and recommended this suspension—and Congress, after due deliberation, has sanctioned and approved his recommendation.

The people of North Carolina are no doubt indebted in a great measure to the Convention agitation in this State for this grave legislation. That agitation was fierce, vindictive and dangerous. It assailed our own Government with furious denunciation, and threatened a resistance to its authority no less than revolution—and it set about a preparation for an unconstitutional and insurrectionary movement. Congress and the President would have been untrue to the country, if they had failed to meet this emergency with proper precaution—for the movement in North Carolina had carried hope and confidence to the enemy, as their speakers and press have shown—it had cast gloom and despondency on our own people, and had operated most perniciously in the army.

The people of North Carolina, looking at it aright, will be thankful that we are saved from the threatened calamity. Indeed the agitators themselves may well regard it as a boon of mercy—unless they compel otherwise. For, (and we speak with some knowledge) if they had attempted the execution of their purpose, our soldiers in the field would never have allowed its completion—and if they had once started to suppress it, the leaders would have seen a retribution fearful to contemplate.

The question now is—as the ulterior step. The writ will certainly be suspended. What next?

Will there be arrests and trials for what is past? Of course no one can know the President's intention. It is neither foreseen nor foreshadowed, and will not be confided, except to those who put it into execution.—But we do know this: Strangely as the enemies of the President accuse him of an arbitrary and despotic inclination, the evidence discloses him as most forbearing—rather shrinking from the exercise of arbitrary power than coveting it. His whole nature is absorbed, and his whole soul engaged in the effort to wrest from the invader the independence of the nation; and his highest pleasure would be to have a united people, struggling with him in this great cause.

Our individual opinion is, that unless the necessity be continued—the "dead past will bury its dead."

But the agitation MUST STOP. There must be no more appeals for Convention—openly or by secret petition. The movement has inspired distrust and alarm—anxiety and apprehension—has already led to violence and disorder, and is pregnant with more. Men must cease to speak it in private, and the press cease to publish denunciations of the Government, which induce the soldier to abandon the cause. If they are false-hearted enough to sympathize with the foe, they must lock the secret in the most hidden recesses of their soul. Folly has long enough had sway—it must descend and give place to better and wiser sentiment and action.

The people of this community, in particular, are greatly relieved. They have had a heavy burden to endure. An arrogant and presumptuous organization has annoyed, perplexed, and insulted the peaceably disposed to the very verge of commotion. Men have been held as hostages, as it were, under threatened violence.

But let all this pass. The day never yet was, when truth and justice needed to fear danger from the lawless and ill-disposed. Let it all pass. Only let us have no more of folly. If there must needs be a political partyism, and a strife for office, let those who engage in it confine it to themselves, and so conduct it that the country be not jeopardized.

Raleigh Confederate.

A BRAVE YOUNG REBEL.—The Abingdon Virginian says a little boy twelve years old in Lee county, son of Peter Phipps, who was so brutally treated by Major Beers, recently captured by Gen. Jones was caught by the Yankees and three times hung because he would not cheer for Lincoln. Each time, when relieved from the rope, he shouted at the top of his voice, "Hurraw for Jeff. Davis." The Yandees finally let him go as an incorrigible rebel.

MARRIED.

In Wilmington, N. C., on the 22d of Feb., by Rev. [illegible] Peeler, Mr. JOHN [illegible], Esq., to Miss [illegible] HAWKINS.

In this Town on the 25th inst., by Rev. I. Judson Knapp, Mr. THOS. J JOHNSON JR., formerly of Fayetteville, to Miss SALLIE M. BOWDEN, of Wilmington.

Fayetteville papers please copy.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1864.

We Cannot Help It.

We are forced to announce a further advance in our rates. We do so for the simple reason that we cannot help it. The recent unprecedented rise in everything compels us to this course. We would much rather, *if we could*, reduce our rates than advance them, *but we can't*. The prices we have been charging have become wholly inadequate here where the price of living is higher than at any other point in the Confederacy, Richmond not excepted. The following, which are less than many of our cotemporaries have been charging for months past, will be our terms from and after to day—cash in advance:

Daily Paper, 6 months.......................$15 00
[illegible]......................8 00

The Daily Journal will be supplied by the month to soldiers only, for THREE DOLLARS per month.

Weekly Paper for six months.........................$5 00

No subscription will be received for either paper for a longer period than six months, and none for the Weekly paper for a shorter time

The paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for unless renewed.

Feb 25, 1864.

IT is generally known here, that on Monday night last, a boat load of Yankees from one of the blockading vessels slipped in over the main bar, past the forts and up to *Smithville*, from which place they carried off Captain KELLEY, of Gen. HEBERT's staff, and also a negro man. Captain KELLEY, we learn, was Gen. HEBERT's Chief of Engineers.

The thing on the face of it, certainly looks very strange—very strange indeed, and would at once suggest the idea of a want of proper vigilance. The report is that Captain KELLY was captured in General HEBERT's headquarters. Whether any papers, plans or drawings were captured at the same time we cannot [illegible] but if [illegible] captured at Gen. HEBERT's headquarters as reported, we should think it probable that [illegible] may have been taken.

We [illegible] for the reason that we are not fully posted in regard to the particulars, and if we indulged in criticism in regard to the matter, we might do injustice by casting blame upon the wrong parties. [illegible] appears to be an inevitable [illegible]. We take it that, as a matter of course a full investigation will be made into the circumstances of this very strange affair.

We [illegible] reference to the affair, not because [illegible] giving information to the [illegible] it already, but lest we should [illegible] do injustice to any one.

[illegible] was at Wilmington on [illegible] the night was quite dark The Yankees are said to have [illegible] piloted by one or more deserters, believed to have [illegible] Young's Battalion. Rumor has it [illegible] KELLY was instantly gagged [illegible] the alarm.

We [illegible] guard ship with boats moored down [illegible] might be useful to prevent things [illegible].

[illegible]—When noticing, some days since, the departure of sundry Yankees from Richmond [illegible] ultimate destination being the mines [illegible] we intimated our belief in the [illegible] kept upon them, before [illegible] together in one place, and [illegible].

These men are deserters from the Yankee service, or at least they so represent themselves, and are hired to work at the [illegible] *Observer* learns that [illegible] deserted on the night of their arrival at the mines [illegible] of them have been recaptured. [illegible] look out for the others, [illegible] the two that have not yet been retaken. We would extend the meaning of the expression [illegible] include all the self styled [illegible].

The fire last night at half past [illegible] o'clock occurred in an unoccupied [illegible] street, in the lower part of town [illegible] totally consumed.

An attempt was [illegible] the same time, to fire some [illegible] MURRAY & Co's store, on North Water Street. Fortunately a lady discovered the [illegible] match and hailed him when he ran off.

There [illegible] Yankee spies and incendiaries [illegible] it really seems to a moderate thinker that [illegible] efforts should be made to ferret them out. Our town is full of strangers, where from no one appears to know. Would it not be well for the authorities to double the Police, and require every person coming to town to register his name and place of abode.

This rule about [illegible] we know was made before, but soon fell into neglect, if, indeed, it was ever enforced. We trust that in case the Commissioners of Town should think proper to reenact it, it will be rigidly carried into effect. If not, it had better not be enacted at all.—*Daily Journal, 1st inst.*

As we thought, the reported death of old BROWNLOW turns out to be incorrect. We did not believe that he had died [illegible] we heard no account of his having been hanged.

A committee of the directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the recent painful accident at Rocky Bluff, 110 miles from Wilmington, having discharged the duties devolving upon them, report that the cause of the accident was the breaking of the flange of a wheel of one of the cars. The rails and trestle work sound and in good order.

THE Richmond *Sentinel* of the 27th ult., contains "a significant article [illegible] translated (for the *Sentinel*) from the Paris [illegible] paper, which we transfer to our columns to-day. The *Sentinel* says it was presented [illegible] very prominently, and double-leaded, and it is not unwarrantable to suppose that it indicates the drift of French views and policy.

"The [illegible] which the gifted writer draws between the [illegible] Muscovite despotism, and [illegible] Yankee despotism, under a Presidency [illegible] striking. The extremes of democracy and [illegible] have met and embraced; and the United States and Russia stand forth this day before the world sworn and especial friends, and pursuing the same [illegible] ends by the same revolting means.

"[illegible] these two Powers—the one in Europe and the other in America—are shown to be abhorrent and dangerous; and it is affirmed to be the duty of France and other nations to make opposition to them, in their own interest as well as that of humanity. Poland must be rescued and saved in Europe, and the Confederate States in America, lest the lawless and ambitious despots of the two hemispheres bring the liberties and repose of the whole world in peril.

"The Confederate reader will be struck and gratified with the accurate knowledge of our affairs, which, on many points, this article exhibits; and, apart from the probability of its official inspiration, and the consequence due to it on this account, will have rarely perused a more interesting disquisition."

NASSAU PAPERS.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs MARSHALL BEACH & Co, for a file of the Nassau *Guardian* of the 24th ult., and the Bahama *Herald* of the 20th ult. Those papers contain no news of importance. The Bahama Legislature was opened by Gov. BAYLEY, C. B., on the 24th. The Governor gives an interesting account of the prosperity of the Colony, caused by the war in America. The following is an extract from the Governor's speech.

> In the midst of much that is cheering, however, it is not possible to shut one's eyes to certain consequences inseparable from an increase of material prosperity, at once sudden and abnormal.
>
> The practical teachings of experience offer so apt and seasonable a precedent for contemplation, that it is impossible to resist their guidance.
>
> That which we now witness in this Colony and City was witnessed half a century ago in the Colony of Malta and the City of Valetta. The Berlin decrees did then for Malta, its inhabitants and its numerous visitors, that which the American Civil War is doing for New Providence, its inhabitants, and the numerous speculators who resort to it. Valetta in those days became the entrepot of merchandize even more extensive than that which fills the neighbouring stores. Wherever there was a building adapted for the deposit of goods or the requirements of an office, its rent rose beyond all former calculation. The value of all property rose. The wages of artizans rose equally.
>
> But when the great European war ceased, this prosperity ceased also. Trade ran no longer in narrow and exclusive channels. The foreign capitalist and the foreign speculator left Malta. Prices and wages immediately fell. It was then discovered that the benefits of sudden and unanticipated wealth can be made permanent only by the thrift and prudence of those among whom they are diffused. It was also discovered that, with the thriftless and the improvident, a sudden flash of transient prosperity makes the supervening change more intolerably bitter.
>
> I gladly recognize some points of contrast between Malta and the Bahamas, eminently favourable to this Colony. When I look at the new wharves, new stores and new dwelling-houses of which the foundation is laid in the recent gains of a novel commerce, I see in these the signs of a disposition to make the most of the natural resources with which Providence has blessed these islands, and upon which their enduring prosperity must depend.

What's the Use?

It is almost impossible to do any business. There is no change to be had. Notes of five dollars and under are either bought up by the brokers or hoarded away by traders and the people in general. This appears to us to be rather a foolish operation all around. The only possible difference between bills of five dollars and under and other bills, is that the former will circulate as small change some ninety days after the latter are called in or taxed. To have small change *after* the first of April, people are stopping business *before* the first of March. Before the 1st of May there will be a sufficient amount of new currency for purposes of change. But what's the use of talking? When the stampede begins, we might as well attempt to stop the tide with a mop, *a-la* Dame Partington, as to arrest any movement like the present. We have been asked to "come out in the paper" about this thing. Well, we *have* "come out," and again we ask—What's the use? There is no use in the way people are acting, but neither is their any use in trying to reason them out of their queer ways.

Another thing we are asked to make mention of is this:—People owning gardens or farms in the vicinity of town, especially in the direction of the Sound, are deterred from cultivating them by the burning of their fences, injuries to their crops, and killing of their stock. The injured parties lay the blame upon soldiers from some regiments stationed in their vicinity. Now we might reason and remonstrate, and show the folly of this thing, and that it tends to put soldiers as well as citizens upon short rations by stopping cultivation and stock raising, and of course the production of food. But what's the use? We have reasoned and argued and remonstrated time and again, and—the thing gets worse. If anybody can devise a remedy we wish they would. Coming out in the paper is played out. It don't touch this complaint at all. Something else must be done.

MOBILE.

As the city of Mobile is threatened with an attack and is in consequence the point upon which a large measure of public attention is fixed, we have thought that some facts in relation to it, and its situation and surroundings might not be without interest, and, at least, some little value.

Mobile, according to the census of 1850 contained a population of 20,515, and exported 515,651 bales of cotton. In population as well as in exports it had probably increased fifty per cent. in the decade between 1850 and 1860. What its present population may be we are unable to say. That, we presume, would be hard to arrive at with any degree of accuracy.

Mobile is situated in the Southwest corner of the State of Alabama, in a piece or point of land about fifty miles in breadth and the same in length, which extends Southward between Florida and Mississippi, reaching to the Gulf of Mexico. The city is located on the Western bank of the Mobile river, just above the point where it enters Mobile Bay. It is about 35 miles from Mobile to the bar. The main entrance to the bay is between Mobile point on the East and Dauphine Island on the West. This entrance is defended by Fort Morgan on Mobile point, and Fort Gaines on Dauphine Island. In addition to this main or Eastern entrance, there is a Western entrance from Missis[illegible] Sound. This entrance, which is in a great measure artificial, is known as Grant's pass, being a narrow [illegible]sage with 6½ or 7 feet water dredged out through the oyster beds, etc., forming the shoals which virtually separate the waters of the Sound from those of the Bay. It is called Grant's Pass, from the name of the citizen by whom, under authority from the Legislature, the passage was dredged out, staked off, lighted and kept open. This pass is defended by a new work known as Fort Powell, built on a shoal and completely commanding the narrow channel.

Fort Morgan is in North latitude 30 degrees 13 minutes and 48 seconds, and in longitude 80 degrees West from Greenwich. Grant's Pass is seven or eight miles North-West of the main bar, and would admit vessels into the bay five miles above it. Should the Yankees take Fort Powell, it would in a great measure relieve them from the necessity of reducing Forts Gaines and Morgan by a direct attack, as, once in the bay, they might expect to cut them off from communication from the city, and thus compel their surrender for want of supplies.

Vessels drawing over twelve feet have to anchor at what is known as the Lower Fleet, 25 miles from the city; those drawing twelve feet and under can proceed up to what is known as the Upper Fleet, anchoring off Alabama city, some seven miles from Mobile. Only vessels not drawing more than eight feet can proceed up to Mobile. The city of Mobile is in latitude 30 deg. 42 min north; in longitude 80 deg. 3 min. west from Greenwich.

From Pascagoula Miss., at the mouth of the Pascagoula River, which empties into a bay of Mississippi Sound, the distance to Mobile is some forty miles in a direct line. Pascagoula is Southwest of Mobile. Pensacola is sixty-ten miles from Mobile in a direction nearly East. We allude to these two places as they are frequently referred to as points from which it is thought that expeditions might be sent by land against Mobile. From the mouth of the Mississippi to Fort Morgan is about one hundred miles. From New Orleans to Grant's Pass by way of the lakes and Mississippi Sound is about one hundred and twenty miles.

The Mobile river, on which the city is situated, is formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, about forty-five miles above Mobile. The Alabama or Eastern branch comes down from the North Eastern part of the State, passing Montgomery, the capital, three hundred miles above Mobile. Selma, an important town fifty miles below Montgomery, besides other points. It is navigable for large class boats nearly all the year, and even in the worst times for light draft boats. It drains a rich cotton country. The Tombigbee, or Western branch comes down from North Eastern Mississippi and North Western Alabama. It is navigable for large steamers to Columbus, Mississippi, about 366 miles from Mobile, and forty miles farther for light draft steamers.

The importance of these great streams can hardly be over-estimated. The possession of the Bigbee and Alabama would enable the enemy to again bisect the Confederacy in a manner only less injurious than they were enabled to do by the possession of the Mississippi.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad connects Mobile with Western Alabama, Northern and Middle Mississippi, and Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky. The upper part of the line is in the hands of the enemy. Meridian is the point where the Mobile and Ohio Road is intersected by the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad running from Selma to Meridian, where it connects with the road running thence to Vicksburg through Jackson, Miss. The road from Selma to Meridian crosses the Tombigbee at Demopolis.

The city and its military defences are under the command of Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY. The naval defences are under the command of Commodore BUCHANAN. The fortifications are said to be strongly and scientifically constructed, and no doubt the city, if attacked, can hold out, unless the enemy should be able to obtain command of the river and thus cut off supplies.

It would not be possible for us to state the precise character of the defences, since we know very little about it ourselves—not half so much as the enemy does. We trust that they may prove to be sufficient. The garrison, no doubt, varies with circumstances.

Mobile is now hardly a place of trade, an arrival from sea being a very rare and exceptional phenomenon.

WE see in many of the papers, the announcement that the State of North Carolina is distributing Cotton Cards among the wives and families of soldiers at $5 a pair.

Common rumor had it that ninety thousand pair of cotton cards had been brought in on the Advance.—This was no doubt a great exaggeration; but it is pretty certain that cards, and a good number of them, *were* brought in.

Would it not be well for our County Court to take some action towards securing the distribution share of New Hanover County, if such action has not already been taken. Of course the same remark will apply to other counties.

THE steamer Rothesay Castle, from Wilmington arrived at Nassau on the 22d February.

WE regret to learn that Mr. THOMAS MOUNKS, who occupied the MCRAE cottage near the railroad, which cottage was burned on Friday last, lost every article of provisions, clothing and furniture he and his family possessed, except what they had on at the time, and also a small quantity of corn and fodder which was saved by some soldiers of General MARTIN's brigade.—In addition to the clothing, provisions and furniture, Mr. MOUNKS lost $600 in North Carolina Treasury notes. He and his family—a wife and two children—are thus completely stripped of everything. We had heard, and, we then thought, correctly, that Mr MOUNK's thing had been saved, and so reported on Saturday.

THE attention of Stockholders in the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad is requested to the advertisement of the President, in to-day's paper, relative to the 5 per cent. Confederate Tax and Dividends already declared, &c.

THE report of the loss of the Steamer *Alice* is without foundation.

THE unfortunate accident on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road last week, appears to have been caused by the breaking of an axle.

YESTERDAY was among the most unpleasant days we have ever experienced. It was a warm, windy, dusty, blustering March day. Actually the whole surface of the streets appeared to have taken wings, and to be flying around, "permiscous." If any one unthinkingly turned a corner, the probability was that that person would receive a deluge of dust—say a peck, a peck and a half or two pecks of dried mud, or fine sand, plump in the face, eyes, mouth, nose, hair, etc. Everything was as dry as a bone, or drier. It was just such a day as makes one shudder at the idea of a fire breaking out.

Last night about twelve o'clock it commenced raining, and laid the dust, and to-day it is clear and cool, and much more pleasant.—*Daily Journal, 2d.*

CAMP OF CUMMING'S BATTERY,

NEAR KINSTON, N. C., Feb. 26th, 1864.

At a meeting of the members of Cumming's Light Battery, held at this place on the evening of the 26th inst., for the purpose of considering the subject of re-enlistment, Sam. A. Bartleson was called to the chair, and Sergeant J. P. Pierce, Corporal A. B. Council and Samuel J. Boon appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the company. After a short deliberation, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, throughout the army of the Confederate [illegible]es thousands of our fellow soldiers are showing their [illegible]otion to the cause of liberty by re-enlisting for the [illegible], and, whereas the time of enlistment of the company [illegible]pires on the 16th of April, 1864, and, whereas, we desire to show to the enemy that we are not yet ready to bow our necks to his degrading yoke, therefore be it

Resolved, That this is a fitting time to show to the world that we esteem it our duty to our country, to our families and ourselves, to pledge our entire support to the glorious cause in which we are engaged, and to stand by our country in this her trying hour.

Resolved, That we unanimously pledge ourselves never to desert our country's cause, so long as an enemy remains on her soil.

Resolved, That we re-enlist for the war, be the time long or short.

Resolved, That we look upon those persons throughout our State and country who are engaged in holding meetings to condemn the course of our administration, and exaggerate the already deplorable situation of our country, as nothing less than cowards and traitors, and we recommend they may be treated as such wherever found.

Resolved, That we believe those officious characters, who in the beginning of the war, were urging on and stimulating their fellow men to rush to arms, and have since been heard from only as idle speculators, sycophants for office, or the owners of twenty slaves, are more base and dangerous, and certainly more hateful than those who proclaim treason more openly.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Wilmington Journal, with a request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

T. O. CARROLL, } Secretaries.
R. M. GEETYES, }

S. A. BARTLESON, Chairman.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 28th, 1864.

Editors of Journal: In no one of the accounts that have yet appeared in your paper concerning the late affair at Shepardsville, has any mention been made of Major Thomas H. Sharpe, of the 17th N. C. Regiment. While others, both above and below him in rank, have deservedly had their acts of gallantry spoken of, yet, for some cause or other your correspondents have not thought proper to name him at all. Now, I but do the Major justice when I say that he was in the expedition against that place, and although I was not along *myself*, yet I learn from those who were, that both on the march and in the assault he behaved in as creditable a manner as any one. I may add that he has been in the war ever since it began, and on this occasion, as on similar ones, he went into the fight with a coolness and determination that would have done any one credit.

S.

For the Journal.

The 3d Regiment of U. S. Artillery & Its Generals.

This regiment was stationed on this coast from 1841 to 1845, from Beaufort to St. Augustine. The following are some of the Generals it has supplied to the *two armies*:

To the C. S. States Army, Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG.

To the U. S. Army, Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. SHERMAN; Major Generals WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, GEO. H. THOMAS, JOHN F. REYNOLDS, (killed at Gettysburg), A. E. BURNSIDE, E. O. C. ORD, ABNER DOUBLEDAY, Brig. Generals JOS. J. REYNOLDS, and RUFUS SAXTON

A pretty good number from one regiment, and that regiment *not engaged in this war*, being in California and Oregon.

March 1, 1864.

GOV. BROWN, of Georgia, it is reported, will call an extra seesession of the Legislature on the 9th of March. The reason assigned by rumor grows out of the late currency act of Congress. The State having large sums in Treasury notes, and no legal provision existing for funding, it will be necessary to enact it, as well as to make some provision for bridging over the chasm which is created by the act, in the funds of the State in hand.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

New York dates of Feb 23d, furnish the following:

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

The London Times says:

The British Government, a few days since, made to the two German powers a proposition which deprived them of every possible ground for hostilities. England offered to guarantee the fulfillment of the required conditions and to embody German principles, as to the government of Schleswig-Holstein, in the protocol to be signed by the signers of the treaty of 1852. When, therefore, the troops of the two German powers passed the Eider, those governments knew that all they had demanded had been conceded, and not only conceded but guaranteed by a first-rate power, which had been the chief adviser of Denmark, and possessed the power of enforcing its own opinions. Can it then be said that the war on which they have entered is other than useless carnage? But with the antagonism between the Dane and German, heated by mutual slaughter, we have little hope that moderate counsels will be listened to by either side.

NAPOLEON NOT TO INTERFERE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:

At a ball on the 3d inst., the Emperor Napoleon said to a group of marshals and generals, "It appears they have began the exchange of cannon shots in the north. Let them go on, gentlemen. Let them go on. It is no affair of ours. Our policy should be non-intervention."

Those whom he addressed seemed to agree with him.

THE BATTLE AT MISUNDE.

Additional details of the attack on Misunde give the following particulars:

The loss of [illegible] Danes in the attack on Misunde was from 150 to 200 men. The Prussian loss is variously estimated at from 150 to 300, killed and wounded. Some say that the Prussian loss was much greater than this.

The Prussian force numbered nine thousand, and that of the Danes about two thousand.

Two stormings were attempted by the Prussians, but they were repulsed, the Danes maintaining a heavy fire against the storming party.

According to one account one Prussian regiment was totally destroyed by the fire of the Danes. The prussians retired to Eckernforde.

On the afternoon of the 3d inst., the Austrians attacked Bistorf, one mile south of Schleswig. There was sharp firing until after dark, but the Danes held their own, loosing, however, one field piece, and having a few wounded. Another attack was expected on the 4th inst., as well as on Frederickstadt.

A Hamburg telegram of the 4th instant, says that Prince Frederick Carl is reported [illegible]ounded in the arm.

An attack on the whole Danish [illegible], from Missunde to Jage, was expected to take place on the 4th inst.

The Prussian headquarters were at Kropp.

ADVANCING ON SCHLESWIG.

The proceedings on the 3d instant, against Schleswig, are reported as follows in an official from the Prussian headquarters:

The Austrian vanguard, led by Gen. Von Gablenz in person, with the vanguard of the Prussian guards, advanced against Schleswig. At the third charge with the bayonet, the allies repulsed the Danes, posted between Lotte f and Gotterf, and stormed Koenigsberg and Ooperselk. The attacking force captured a rifle gun and penetrated onward, until beneath the fire of the cannon arming the Dannewerke. The losses are inconsiderable.

Another account asserts that the German loss was very great.

The Attack was continued on the 4th instant, without making much impression on the Danish lines. One grenade fell into the town of Schleswig, but the town itself was barricaded against a *coup de main*.

The Danes had altogether about a thousand *hors de combat* at Schleswig, viz: Three hundred killed and wounded, and seven hundred ill from inclement weather. The loss of the Austrains at the latest date was thirty officers and 519 men.

HOW GEN. POLK GOT INTO AN INDIANA REGIMENT.—Col. Fremantle, the English officer who has returned home from the Confederate service to write a volume on the war, relates the following story which he says was told him by Gen Polk himself:

"Well, sir, it was at the battle of Perryville late in the evening—in fact it was almost dark—when Lindawn's battery came into action. Shortly after the arrival I observed a body of men, whom I thought to be Confederates, standing at an angle to this brigade, and firing obliquely at the newly arrived troops. I said, 'Dear me, this is very sad, and must be stopped,' so I turned, round and could find none of my young men; so I determined to ride myself and settle the matter. Having cantered up to the Colonel of the regiment that was firing, I asked him in angry tones what he meant by shooting his own friends.

"He answered with surprise, 'I dont think there can be any mistake about it, am sure they are the enemy.' 'Enemy,' I said, 'why I have only just left them myself. Cease firing, sir, What is your name?' 'My name is Col——of the——Indianna: I pray, sir, who are you?' Then I saw to my astonishment, that I was in the rear of a regiment of Yankees. Well I saw there was no hope but to brazen it out; my dark blouse and the increasing obscurity befriended me; so I approached quite close to him, shook my fist in his face, saying, 'I'll show you who I am, sir! Cease firing, sir, at once!' I then turned my horse and cantered slowly down the line, shouting in an authoritive manner to the Yankees to cease firing; at the same time I experienced a disagreeable sensation, like screwing up my back, and calculating how many bullets would be between my shoulders every minute. I was afraid to increase my pace till I got to a small copse, when I put the spurs in and galloped back to my men. I went up to the nearest Col. and said: 'Colonel, I have reconnoitered those fellows pretty closely, and there is no mistake who they are: you may get up and go at them.' And I assure you, sir, that the slaughter of the Indiana regiment was the greatest I have seen in this war."

THE DAILY PRESS—AN ILLUSTRATION.—Some of the letter writers say that the present Congress are opposed to the newspaper press, and would be glad to see it struck out of existence. We do not believe it, and yet we must say that, in our poor judgment, a legislative body which could pass the currency and tax bills, ought to be held excused for any sentiments of opinion they may entertain. But let us take these same bills to illustrate the value of the Confederate daily press.—There is a law [illegible] fund the Treasury notes in forty days, which the daily press puts in every man's hand twenty-four hours after it had passed. But for the daily press we venture to say, it would not be published in Richmond short of forty days, and would not get to the knowledge of the people of the Confederacy in general within thirty days after funding day had passed. It is true the government would have saved by the operation, but, perhaps, equally true that even Congress would have hardly been prepared to pass such a law, if it did not know that the fleet messengers of the daily press would disseminate it among the people in the space of twenty four hours. The truth is, the newspaper press is the only organ of communication between the Government and [illegible]. We have never yet seen but one copy of the [illegible] Congress in pamplet form, and that was in the h[illegible] a lawyer.—*Ex. Paper.*

DRIED POTATOES.—We have been shown some potatoes, of the yam species, and crop of 1861, which are in a perfect state of preservation, and though hard, contain all their sweetness and nutriment. They were baked over two years ago, and then dried. Apparently they will remain sound for an indefinite time. The experiment is suggestive in this time of scarcity, and perhaps could be turned to good account. A half bushel of potatoes thus dried, could be carried readily in a soldier's haversack, and a little hot water would doubtless soften and prepare them for food.

The friend who exhibited these specimens to us suggests that a cake made of potatoes, rice, and parched corn, and well seasoned with pepper and salt, would be excellent for a long march.—*Savanah Republican.*

FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT.—A flag of truce left this city at 5 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, for City Point, to meet the Yankee boat New York, Maj. Mulford, commanding. The latter arrived on Thursday, bringing Lt. Breckinridge and one citizen, and about 15 tons of freight, in the shape of packages sent by the friends of prisoners now here. No arrangement has yet been entered into for the exchange of prisoners, or rather we should say that the arrangement formerly existing has been made temporarily a nullity, by the appointment of an outlaw, as the receiving agent on the part of the Yankees.—*Richmond Enquirer, 27th inst.*

STAND FROM UNDER.—"What goes up is obliged to come down." Yesterday, bonds, stocks and gold were sold at lower rates; and the auction sale of groceries etc, indicated the begining of that *grand tumble* in prices which is generally deemed inevitable. So far, the necessaries of life are unchanged—in fact, they are rather higher than lower, but their turn will come after a while, and it will be all the better for the community if the decline in those asticles is gradual rather than sudden. *Richmond Whig, 27th ult.*

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF YANKEE PRISONERS.—Of the five hundred and fifty Yankee prisoners who left Richmond, four hundred and five reached Augusta Monday afternoon, and left an hour afterwards on the Savannah Road for Macon, on their way to Americus, near which place they are to be imprisoned.

Two of the prisoners were frozen to death between Weldon and Raleigh; and twelve others were so severely frozen that they had to be left at the hospital in the latter place.

Thirty-one of the prisoners escaped between Branchville and Augusta from one of the box cars. Let our people look out for them, says the "Constitutionalist."

A TEACHER OF THE Classics and English Departments, wishes a situation. He is an old pupil of W. J. Bingham's, has seven or eight years experience in teaching can furnish ample testimonials of his ability and aptness to instruct. Address

N. B.,
White's Creek,
Bladen County, N. C.

Feb. 29th, 1864. 188-3tood423-2t*

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27, 1864.

Funding progresses freely in this city. It is certain that many millions of dollars will be excluded for the want of time to count the notes at the Treasury of the various depositaries before the 1st of April. The issue of one hundred dollar notes from the Treasury has been suspended. The issue of other denominations continues as heretofore, except that small notes are not issued so freely. The new currency will embrace all the denominations now in circulation.

The decline in tobacco reported yesterday was chiefly in the medium and low grades. Prices of fine are not materially lower.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27th, 1864.

A Yankee picket boat containing one officer and five men was captured last night by our naval picket boat, commanded by boatswain Smith. The prisoners have arrived in the city. They state that the vessel sunk off the harbor, and reported lost in the gale, was the steam sloop of war Housatonic, carrying 12 guns, and 300 men, and that she was blown up by our torpedo boat. The whole of her stern was blown off. Five men were lost. All the others were saved. The torpedo boat was commanded by Lt. Dixon, of Mobile. The enemy continue to shell the city.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28th, 1864.

Two hundred and fifty shells were fired at the city Saturday and Sunday. Nothing else new.

FROM DALTON, GEO.

DALTON, Feb. 27th, 1864.

All Thursday night the enemy were occupied removing the dead and wounded. Their loss was heavy. They fell back yesterday two or three miles. This afternoon they are five miles beyond Tunnel Hill, and Gen. Wheeler pursuing. They robbed the citizens of Tunnel Hill and burned; several houses. Patton Anderson and Bates have been appointed Major Generals.

FROM TENNESSEE—CAPTURE OF YANKEES.

GREENVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 27, 1864.

General W. E. Johnson captured on the 22d, at Wyman's Mill, 5 miles East of Cumberland Gap, two hundred and fifty-six Yankees and thirteen negroes. Our loss was three killed and three wounded. The enemy lost 5 killed and many wounded Among the later was Lt. Col. R. D. Davies, of the 11th Tennessee Federal regiment, who was in command of the country.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MACON, GA., Feb. 27th, 1864.

Gov. Brown has this day issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in special session on the tenth of March.

FROM DALTON.

TUNNELL HILL, via DALTON, Feb. 27th, 1864.

The enemy passed through here last night at twelve o'clock. They probably will not make a stand thisside of Chickamanga. One division of Hindman's corps has reached this place. Our winter cabins at Tunnel Hill were not destroyed by the Federals. Several unburied Yankees were left on the field. Our cavalry and skirmishers are advancing, and all signs of a general engagement have disappeared.

LATEST NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

DALTON, Feb. 27th, 1864.

Nashville papers of the 23d, have been received. It is reported in Chattanooga that Johnston has advanced from Dalton, and his line thrown forward ten miles.

A despatch from Huntsville, of the 20th, says official information has been received that the rebels were supposed to be at Roddy, and att[illegible]cross the Tennessee at three fords, but were [illegible] Dodge's troops.

Swann's guerillas a[illegible] be in the vicinity of Cairo, Illinois, burning [illegible]

The Federal force at Vidalia, Miss., were recently attacked and driven back by Dick Taylor, but the gunboats came to their relief and scattered the rebels.

The Nashville Union, of the 24th, says Longstreet has returned to East Tennessee, and is strengthening his position, and that he is not such a fool as to abandon East Tennessee, the only strategic point from which the rebels can operate successfully during the spring campaign.

Mercer, in the Nashville Times, contradicts the reports of the death of Brownlow.

Representative Bauling, of Louisiana, died in Washington on the 2 th.

Foreign advices have been received by the Africa, which arrived at New York on the 21st.

In the House of Lords Earl Derby reviewed the foreign policy of the Government, contending that it was imperious and humiliating to England. The rejection of Napoleon's propositions for a European Congress, and of his invitation to recognize the Confederate States, were severally referred to.

Lord Maners expressed the hope that the Government would lose no opportunity in giving friendly advice to American belligerents, with a view of ending the bloody contest.

THE YANKEES REPORTED ADVANCING.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 27th, 1864.

The enemy's infantry have occupied Madison Court House, 15 miles above here. Their cavalry was at Stanardsville to-day, moving in the direction of Charlottsville.—Some cannonading has been going on to day in the direction of Madison C. H., but not believed to be more than a reconnoissance on the part of the enemy. Preparations have been made to meet them.

MOSBY AMONG THE YANKEES—CAPTURE OF YANKEES.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 28th, 1864.

Mosby ambushed a scouting party of the enemy's cavalry consisting of one hundred and thirty men, under Capt. Reid, between Broad Run and Drainsville on Tuesday. Mosby killed twenty. Among them Capt. Reid, Commanding the enemy's party, and wounded 8 or 10 men. He brought off 71 prisoners, among them one Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 67 privates and one negro. Mosby lost one killed and four wounded. He also captured the arms and equipments of the prisoners, and fifty horses. Many of the enemy's horses were killed. Mosby's horse was shot under him.—The fight lasted about fifteen minutes.

It is reported that the enemy is advancing from Culpeper C. H., by way of Madison C. H., with infantry, artillery and cavalry.

MEADE'S ARMY IN MOTION—FROM THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

RICHMOND, Feb. 29th, 1864.

Information has been received to-day which indicate that Meade's army is in motion. It is believed that the demonstration on Madison C. H., was a feint to divert attention from the movement on our right.

To-day about one hour after the mail train for Gordonsville, with Gen. Lee on board, had passed Fredericks Hall, a force of the enemy appeared near the latter place. No further particulars.

Baltimore papers of the 25th have been received.

A Washington letter says that the return of Meade to the army of the potomac on Sunday was followed by the report that the tents would be struck on the following morning and various efforts be made to dislodge Lee from his position on the Rapidan.

The Steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool, was recently wrecked off Portland Harbor. Several steerage passengers were lost.

The report of the conference committee on the internal revenue bill was concurred in by the Senate, but rejected in the House.

The latest quotation for gold was 157¼.

The Steamship Hecla has arrived at New York with advices from Europe to the 10th. The Danes had retreated from Schleswig. Several severe engagements had occurred, with heavy loss to both sides.

The Court of Exchequer has dismissed the appeal in the Alexandra case for want of jurisdiction.

Russell stated in the House of Lords that Adams had withheld Seward's official dispatch holding England responsible for the depredations of the Alabama.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Feb. 29th, 1864.

The latest advices from above indicate that the Yankee cavalry are moving on the Central Rail Road at Charlottsville and Fredericks Hall.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 29th, 1864.

The shelling of the City continues steady. 106 shots were thrown for the last 24 hours ending this afternoon.—Everything else is quiet.

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, GEO., Feb. 29th, 1864.

All is quiet this morning. A light rain fell last night.—The enemy have retired behind the Chickamauga. A portion went back to Chattanooga, and the remainder have gone into camp at Lynex station, or Etawah, and the red house ford on Chickamauga. Our cavalry are beyond Ringgold. Wolford's Yankee cavalry went towards Cleveland.

The Federal General Porter is reported killed by a shell in the skirmish at Noll Creek Gap.

General Rindman is reported to have resigned.

Yankee despatches state that Longstreet has 50,000 men and 18 batteries.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation relieving Brownville, Texas, from blockade.

Maj. Gen. Preston has arrived at Havana, and left for Vera Cruz on the 21st ult.

Nashville dispatches mention the capture of the brother of the late Gen. Zollicoffer near Columbia.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA—YANKEE RAIDERS.

ORANGE C. H., Va., March 1st, 1864.

The enemy's raiding party got within two miles of Charlottsville yesterday evening, when Beckham's horse artillery and Major Mason, with a body of dismounted and furloughed men met and drove them back across Rivanna river.

The enemy's camp fires were visible four miles from Charlottesville last night.

Another party of the enemy's cavalry crossed below at Ely's ford, and reached Frederick Hall yesterday, tearing up the railroad track, but did not catch the train, which was signaled in time to return to Gordonsville. The enemy are also demonstrating in our front.

Such arrangements have been made as ought to ensure the capture of the Charlottesville raiders.

Rain is falling.

THE RAIDERS FALLING BACK—CAPTURE OF CONFEDERATE OFFICERS.

GORDONSVILLE, VA., March 1st, 1864.

The Yankee raiders are falling back from Charlottsville on the road they came. They burnt Barnley's flour mills, six miles from Charlottesville, yesterday evening.

The enemy's lower raiders captured Col. P. H. Jones, and Captains Demonte, Garber, Channing, Page and Watson, and two Lieutenants of artillery at Frederick Hall.

The enemy did us very little damage at Frederick Hall.

Rain is falling.

THE YANKEE RAIDERS—NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. WISE.

RICHMOND, VA., March 1st, 1864.

The Yankee cavalry which crossed the Central Road near Frederick Hall yesterday, divided into two columns, one moving in the direction of the James River Canal, and the other to Ashland, thence to the vicinity of this city.—The former appeared at the farm of Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, in Goochland county, this forenoon, and burnt all the flour and saw mills in the vicinity. Gen. Wise, who was on a visit to his son-in-law on the adjoining farm, was apprised of their approach in time to make his escape.

The other column, accompanied by artillery, appeared on the Brooke road, six miles Northeast of the city, this forenoon, and were kept in check by a body of troops manning a few sections of light artillery. Shot and shell were exchanged for about two hours, when the Yankees finally withdrew in the direction of Mechanicsville, burning the trestle work of the Central Railroad over the Chickahominy in their retreat.

Our loss in the artillery duel was one killed and seven wounded. Neither the force nor the loss of the enemy was ascertained. The movement was apparently a repetition of Kilpatrick's raid last year. It is feared that some damage has been done to the Canal.

The latest reports state that four regiments of Yankees are advancing by the West Point or River road, supposed to be the forces which went to Goochland county. Heavy volleys of musketry have been heard in that direction within the last half hour.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 1st, 1864.

One hundred and four shots were fired at the city to-day. There was considerable activity among the enemy's troops. The tents on Folly Island have decreased.

A Yankee Schooner has been alongside of the Yankee sunken vessel, trying to raise her guns.

A French Corvette approached off the harbor, communicated with a Yankee ship and left.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

Gov. Vance's Speech at Statesville.

MR. EDITOR:—By the arrangements of the trains on the Western Railroad, and on the Atlantic & Tennessee Railroad, a large addition to the immense outpouring of the citizens of Iredell county was present at Statesville to-day, to hear the address of Gov. Vance; and the heart of every true man was filled with pride to listen to the bold, frank and patriotic sentiments, delivered in that style of eloquence peculiar to our noble Governor. He spoke two hours and a half, and devoted almost his entire speech to the proposed Convention. I cannot in a short note give a synopsis of his arguments, but when I tell you that his every utterance was in opposition to that nefarious measure, and that he presented and argued it in every possible manner in which it could affect the State of North Carolina, you will know that under his great power as a public speaker, every heart in which there was a lingering spark of patriotism, was made to glow with new zeal for our cause and our country.

In considering this question, the first position of Gov. Vance was, that as the friends of Convention now declare that it was not their purpose to have the State withdrawn from the Confederacy, that if one should be called and organized in a constitutional manner, its members would have to swear to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, and that if it should pass an ordinance of secession its members would be guilty of treason and perjury, as the peace making power has been transferred to the Confederate Government, and it only has the power to negotiate for peace. But if it was not for the purpose of secession, no one could understand for what it could assemble. If it was, as was suspected, for the purpose of withdrawing the State from the Confederacy, and it should form an independent Government, separate from both the belligerents, he showed that it would still be in rebellion to the Lincoln Government, and that the war against the State would be necessarily continued with unabated ferocity, and that being between the capital of the Confederacy and the other States belonging to it, South, the Confederate Government would be compelled to have free communication across it by the two lines of Railroad over which the supplies of Gen. Lee's army is now transported, and that thus, instead of being engaged in one war the State would be involved in two. That if the Convention should withdraw the State from its present association and unite with the Lincoln Government, the armies of the Confederacy would be compelled to occupy the State, and Lincoln's hordes would be transferred to it, and thus it would be made the field of strife, and its fate would be devastation and ruin. He said that if either course were adopted by the State Convention, that it would be the duty of the Governor to issue orders for the troops of the State, in the field, to immediately withdraw from the ranks of their comrades, and either repair to their own State, or to cross over the Rappahannock and fall into line with the troops of our enemies, and turn their bayonets against the bosoms of those who had heretofore stood by their sides in scores of dangers and trials.

The Governor most happily *illustrated* what would be the fate of the State of North Carolina by referring to the present down-trodden condition of Kentucky, which from the beginning of the war had attempted to remain neutral. He showed in his most happy manner what we could expect in the shape of peace by negotion, from the published terms of Lincoln, read from a Northern paper an account of the manner in which Beaufort, in South Carolina, had been laid off into twenty acre lots and sold at public auction, and was purchased mostly by negroes, as an illustration of the disposition of the lands of the State under Lincoln authority, with the existence of his various proclamations in regard to slavery.

The Governor was powerful in his arguments and most happy in his illustrations. He declared that he had never been a secessionist, that he adhered to the old Union until driven from it by Lincoln's proclamation, but that now he was in a different Government, and that his whole energy and efforts should be to sustain it—that there was no hope of peace except in the success of arms—that history no where recorded that an effort similar to ours had ever resulted in peace by a reconstruction. He assured his audience that there was not a doubt but success would attend our struggle, unless we at home should defeat it, and referred to what we had achieved since the commencement of this struggle, as a reason for his faith.

I remain yours, very respectfully,

X.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—The Spanish war steamer Neptanio arrived at Havana on the morning of the 9th inst., with a brig in tow, having on board 700 slaves. She was captured off Remedios, on the north side of the Island of Cuba. The Government is said to have had information some weeks since of the expected arrival of this brig.

[From La Patrie, (Paris) Jan. 12, 1864.]

(Semi-official Journal.)

I.

Certain facts sometimes suddenly reveal to the world a new situation and unseen dangers. The Russian fleet has recently been received at New York with extraordinary honors, and on learning this, the question was suggested with surprise, what sympathy, what secret tie could exist between the docile subjects of the Czar and the haughty democrats of the new world? What alliance was possible between the two famous champions of despotism and the so highly vaunted apostles of liberty?

But if we consider more attentively the actual situation of America and of Muscovy, if we examine the true character, causes and consequences of the struggles in which they are engaged, we finish by discovering so much analogy between their policy, so much resemblance in the objects at which they aim, so much conformity in the means they employ, that astonishment ceases.

What first strikes one in casting his eyes alternately on the banks of the Vistula and of the Potomac, is the equal fury of the struggle on both sides of the Atlantic, the equal contempt with which, on the new as on the old continent, the sacred laws of humanity are trampled under foot. The flattering hope had been entertained that the progress of civilization and the softening of manners were about to exert on the battle-field their beneficent influence. But although war may be freed from a portion of its horrors when reduced, as in Lombardy or the Crimea, to a courteous duel between two armies, it re-appears with all its odious accompaniments of massacre and pillage when it becomes, as in Poland or America, a mortal struggle between two peoples.

Such is the spectacle offered by Poland for the last ten months. Eloquent voices have described to us the frightful scenes there enacted. Villages plundered, castles sacked, cottages burnt. We have been shown the soldiers of the Czar torturing their prisoners, infuriated against the wounded, shooting priests, cutting the throats of the aged, outraging women; in a word, changing the whole country from the Oder to the Dnieper, and from the Black Sea to the Baltic, into one vast field of murder and flames.

We have been made to witness the bloody tragedies of [illegible] and of Torrizen, of Ojcou and of Woislawice. We have seen thousands of Poles fight like heroes, and die like martyrs. Padlewski disdainfully rejecting proffered pardon and marching willingly to execution. Sierakowski, mortally wounded, dragged almost expiring to the scaffold. We have seen the corpse of the intrepid Bonega dragged [illegible], insulted, profaned, cut to pieces. We have admired the courage of these noble victims, wept their [illegible] and uttered curses on their executioners.

We have been specially fired with indignation against the [illegible] lieutenants of the Czar, against the merciless [illegible] whom he has charged to re-establish order in the [illegible] provinces, and who have so cruelly performed their duty, the Mouravieffs, the Bergs, the Annenkoffs and the [illegible]skis.

[illegible] must be admitted, that in these deplorable acts, human perversity has had, perhaps, less part than the force of circumstances. For, at several thousand leagues away, under other skies, amongst people of a different race, manners, and religion, an analogous situation has resulted in fact [illegible]. In a widely circulated periodical*, the opinion has been hazarded that in the United States up to the present time not a drop of blood had been shed except on the battle field. Yet we cannot forget the riots of New York, nor the ravages of the guerrilla Quantrell, nor the terrible reprisals of the excited [illegible]. But was he not worthy to command a horde of [illegible] that Gen. Steele, who, sent to relieve Missouri from the raids of the Confederate Colonel Ferguson, avenged himself for his inability to reach his enemy by the destruction of plantations, the sack of their dwellings, the destruction of factories, the infliction of [illegible] damage on the whole district assigned to his command? Was not a worthy rival of the Lowchins and the [illegible] that Colonel Turchin, who, on arriving at Athens, in Alabama, an open town where no attempt at defence had been made, said to his soldiers, while pointing out to them the numerous schools in which the most respectable and wealthy young ladies of the State were receiving their education, "Now is the time, my boys, to reward you for your privations and your fatigues; I give you full license for two hours." Some days previous the neighborhood of the same town had witnessed [illegible] atrocities. The Federal General McCook having been killed in a skirmish, the Ohio General in honor of his obsequies delivered a whole village to the flames, and had shot or hung one hundred and thirty-five inoffensive [illegible].

Is it necessary now to speak of individual murders? [illegible] cite the case of the venerable Kentucky Senator, [illegible] Fred, murdered under the eyes of his wife, because he would not or could not reveal to the soldiers of McNiel the route taken by the rebel troops? Or the [illegible] of the honest citizen of New York, killed in a coffee house for speaking ill of President Lincoln before some officers?

It will be said that these are isolated crimes, and only [illegible] that there are in America, as elsewhere, fanatics and madmen. But an American jury has shared the murder [illegible] openly by acquitting his assassins; but the Federal government has made itself the accomplice of Turchin, by promoting him to be Brigadier General some weeks after the sack of Athens; but Republican orators at their meetings, the Federal officials in their proclamations, cease not to inflame the passions of the people and to excite them to acts of violence. A preacher has dared to say that he had no doubt the decree of emancipation of the negroes would be the signal for a massacre like that of St. Domingo, but that he preferred the slaughter of all the white men of the South with their wives and children, to their return to the Union. In a semi official journal, the Washington Globe, may be read the following horrible declarations: "Since the rebels refuse to submit, let them die to the last man, let their memory perish with them, and their desolated fields be given to a better race." In February last, the too notorious Gen. Butler said to his fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, who were greeting his return from New Orleans, that "the only means of restoring the Union was to exterminate the planters, confiscate their lands and distribute them among the Federal soldiers." Some days afterwards, Gen. Halleck, now Minister of War, denouncing with equal hate those who fight for independence in the South, and those who, in the North, express the desire for peace, wrote to one of his comrades in arms: "We will crush the Southern rebels, and then [illegible] under our heels Northern traitors." The same officer, when Commander-in-Chief of the Federal armies, gave on the 5th March, the following instructions to Major General Rosecrans: "Redouble your severity towards disloyal persons. It is for our officers to discover and punish disloyalty wherever they find it. Especially must they remember that whoever is not evidently with us is against us." These recommendations have only been too well obeyed. At Baltimore, for instance, where General Schenck commands, the whole city has been for a year stricken with deep terror. Whoever complains of the evils of war, whoever does not admire the conduct of the Administration, whoever does not rejoice loudly enough at the pretended successes of the Federal armies, may, on the orders of a subaltern officer, be thrown into prison, exiled, shot—[illegible] are feared, strangers are distrusted, even friends are [illegible] by the inhabitants. A recent traveler writes that one must have seen Venice in its worst days to form an idea of so irritating a tyranny, so revolting an espionage."

In the Southern States, as in Poland, the women have taken a grand and noble part in the national movement. From the beginning of the war, they pass nights in cutting out and making up the clothing of the soldiers, in nursing the wounded, in weeping the dead. There is scarcely one not in mourning for a relative; yet, it is to them that President Davis confidently addresses himself; it is to them that he asks that they should stimulate the warlike ardor of his fellow citizens, and put a musket in the hands of their youngest brothers, their last sons. It is they too, who, in the districts overrun by the Federal armies, protest to the last against the triumph of force, and offer the last defiance to the conqueror. Thus is it, that they are, as in Poland, subjected to extreme severity. A long list might be made of the women who have been insulted, thrown into prison, or condemned to exile—one for waving her handkerchief to passing prisoners; another, for smiling at the moment when the funeral procession of a Federal officer was passing under her windows; another, for bewailing too loudly, for shedding tears too openly, for the fate of friends or relatives. Long before General Mouravieff had thought of inscribing in the police registers as public prostitutes the names of ladies who wore mourning in spite of his prohibition, Gen. Butler had ordered his officers and men "to treat as a woman of the town, plying her vocation, any so-called lady who should dare to address to them a word, a gesture, or a look of contempt." [Order of 15th May, 1862.] Before the [illegible] of the Czar had dreamed of interdicting to the [illegible] women the use of certain forms and colors for their dresses and hats, Butler, at New Orleans, and Schenck, at Baltimore, had carefully proscribed red and white ribands, and even sugar-plums wrapped in paper of these two colors. In the application of all these measures the Russian generals have, we admit, surpassed the American generals; but to the latter belongs the honor of inventing them.

Property does not long remain sacred when the person has ceased to be inviolable. When the conqueror is the absolute master of the honor, the liberty and the life of the vanquished, it is impossible for him not to consider himself, also, the legitimate master of their fortune; and the war of extermination is also, of necessity, a war of confiscation. The Russian Generals have never doubted their right to appropriate to themselves the property of the rebels, and to dispose of it at pleasure. But it did not suffice to plunder the active partisans of the insurrection: penalty could not frighten men that did not fear death. They [illegible], therefore, determined to extend the penalty of confiscation to all their relatives, doubtless in the hope that families thus threatened with ruin would recall to their bosom such of their members as had taken up arms [illegible] all that existed of devotion to their country had not taken refuge under the folds of the national banner; and mothers who had made offer of their children to the holy cause of national independence could not hesitate again to sacrifice to it their last morsel of bread. The Russians, then, extending the circle of their rigor in order more surely to reach their victims, embraced, in one decree of confiscation, all persons suspected of sympathy for the rebels: "Whosoever shall have spread incendiary writings or proclamations; whosoever shall have aided the rebels, by furnishing them provisions, by concealing their [illegible] from the troops, or by affording shelter to evil disposed persons; whoever shall fail to reveal the presence of a band in the neighborhood of his dwelling, shall be instantly driven from his home and farm. To encourage informers, the property of the guilty, denounced to the authorities, shall be given to the informer." This is the mode of proceeding of the officers of the Czar in Poland for the last eight months, with no other result than branding their names with public execration!

Like the Muscovite Government, that of the United States has had recourse to confiscation—approved by the Congress, decreed by Mr. Lincoln, it has been executed by the Federal officers in all districts reconquered from the rebels. The Governor of New Orleans (Gen. Butler) issued the following general order on the 9th November, 1862:

"Whereas, the Western District of the Mississippi is occupied, in great part, by disloyal persons, whose property is consequently subject to confiscation conformably to the acts of Congress and the proclamation of the President:

"1st, All real estate in the district is declared sequestrated.

"2, All personal property shall be immediately sent to New Orleans.

"3d, Both shall be sold in the city at public auction.

"4th, To prevent injury to the interest of the government all sales are henceforth prohibited, and all sales or transfers made since the 18th of last September are declared null and void.

"5th, Persons who can prove their loyalty and devotion to the Union shall have their property gratuitously restored to them.

"6th, A commission, composed of Major Bell as President, and Col. Kinsman and Capt. Fuller, is charged with the execution of this order, and will decide finally on the loyalty or disloyalty of claimants of property."

Thus, in violation of the promise made by Commodore Farragut when New Orleans capitulated, the order, (of which we have abridged the principal terms,) established an inquiry into facts anterior to the surrender, and threatened with utter ruin not only those who could be convicted of acts, words or feelings hostile to the Union, but even those who might be unable to furnish proof of their fidelity and attachment to the Federal Government! We may add that in some districts persons "disloyal" or suspected of disloyalty, are peculiarly responsible for damage done to the property of "loyal" citizens of their neighborhood. In Maryland, for instance, two barns belonging to Mr. Levi Pennington and Mr. Joseph Perry, having been burnt, the Governor of Baltimore condemned to a heavy fine all the owners of neighboring property within a radius of six miles, without prejudice to more severe punishment to be inflicted on the incendiaries if discovered.—(Order of General Schenck of 27th July, 1863.)

Such severities seem slight, when compared with the atrocities ordered by a Berg and a Lewchine; and a fine of some hundreds of dollars is a small matter, in comparison with the penalty inflicted in Warsaw on the owner of every house in which a Russian has been killed. It must be admitted, however, that the system of the Federal officers is, at bottom, the same as that of the Muscovite authorities, and that both equally consists in taking vengeance on the innocent for the failure to reach the guilty, so that the Americans, if they seem hitherto to have been less cruel than the Russians, are equally unjust. Besides, their severity has hitherto been displayed on a somewhat restricted theatre. They have yet too much territory to reconquer to be able to punish that portion which they have re-occupied; they have yet too much fighting to do to have time for cruelties. As long as they have places to besiege, and armies to defeat, they need their soldiers too much to use them as hangmen.

But, when the last regiments of the Confederacy, crushed, scattered, shall have dissolved into bands of guerrillas; when the people of the South, exasperated by calamity and seeking counsel only from despair, shall throw aside the musket for the revolver, and the sword for the poignard; when to the noble enthusiasm of the battle field shall have succeeded the fierce emotions of the snare and the ambush, then only will the struggle assume, in all parts of the continent, its true character; then will the expropriation and extermination of the rebels really commence; and they will be pitiless, whatever may be the feelings of moderation and humanity of the generals charged with their execution. The existence of the Union, like the integrity of the Russian Empire, can only be preserved by frightful massacres. Let us, then, cease to feel indignation against a Butler and a Berg, against a Schenck and an Annenkoff; they are but the instruments of a higher will, or, rather the tools of a fatal policy! But, if the scenes of carnage and desolation which now disgrace the two worlds more and afflict us; if our hearts revolt at the sight of so much useless bloodshed, let us demand at once, both from Mr. Lincoln and the Czar, not to change their generals, not even to change their system, but simply to abandon an impossible system, but simply to abandon an impossible coercion, and to yield complete independence—the one to Poland; the other, to the Southern States.

II.

But is it in the name of humanity alone that we might make this demand, and should we not also demand it in the name of right? Is it just that fifty millions of Muscovites should combine to keep ten or twelve millions of Poles under a detested yoke? Is it just that upwards of twenty millions of Northern Americans, Germans and Irishmen should coalesce to impose on eight millions of Southern Americans an association that they reject? Is it not, in both cases, an odious abuse of force?

France has already replied to the first of these two questions with imposing unanimity.

What are the real titles of the Russians to the possession of Poland? The right of conquest and the sanction of treaties. We admit, for the moment, this right of conquest, but it is valid only when the fruit of a just war. Now, what conquest was ever surrounded with circumstances more odious than that of which Russia now avails herself? What aggression was ever less justifiable than that of which Poland has been the victim? We must remark, also, that all rights impose duties as their consequence. This is why Montesquieu says: "The right of conquest is a right necessary, legitimate and unfortunate, which always leaves [illegible] an immense debt to humanity." The conqueror [illegible] repair at least a part of the evil that he has done, [illegible] must entitle himself to pardon for his victory, by leaving to the vanquished all that he is not forced to take from them, by respecting their laws, their religion, their customs and their manners—especially by securing to them, in the new association which he imposes by force, greater liberty, greater prosperity, greater glory. It is thus that we acted towards Lorraine and Alsatia—thus have we legitimized our conquests!

Have the Russians thus comprehended their duties?

The Russians invoke the treaties of 1815. The Congress of Gienna, did, indeed, adjudicate to them the greater part of Poland, but it also imposed the obligation of respecting the nationality of the Poles, and of granting them national institutions. How has Russia complied with these conditions? The whole world knows.

The enslaving of Poland and its incorporation into the Russian Empire will not be, perhaps, the sole political murder which we are to witness; and we seem destined to see accomplished at the other end of the world, and almost at the same moment, another outrage against human liberty, another violence as the legitimate and unalterable will of several millions of men!

It is not a century since the thirteen original States of the Union first thought of combining their efforts in order to free themselves from the yoke of the mother country.—As soon as the object of the alliance was attained, the alliance itself seemed doomed to perish, and it required all the popularity and activity of men like Washington and Benjamin Franklin to decide the emancipated colonies (not all at once, nor all together, but one after the other, and with much hesitancy) to reform and consolidate the dissolved Confederacy by the acceptance of a common constitution. To-day, some of these States perceiving that, by reason of changes in their condition, arising either from the progress of events or the ill-will of their associates, their interests are compromised by the connection which was to have protected them indicate the intention of breaking it, and of resuming their entire independence, which they had partially and conditionally abdicated.—But the other States refuse to consent to the dissolution of the association. They equip fleets, raise armies, subsidise mercenaries to maintain by force a union formed by free-will. On which side was the right?

This question was propounded and solved long before the present crisis could have been foreseen, by one of the most enlightened and best disposed inquirers into the American Constitution.

"The Union (says M. de Tocqueville) was formed by the free will of the States; they did not, by uniting, lose their nationality, nor fuse themselves into one and the same people. If, to-day, one of these States chose to withdraw its name from the contract, it would be difficult enough to prove that it could not do so. The Federal Government could evidently rest neither on might nor on right to contest it."

How is it that at present many liberal writers, many publicists, who share generally the principles and political opinions of M. de Tocqueville, separate from him in this single point, and earnestly pronounce against the independence of the South? It is because, although, by virtue of the Constitution itself, the small republics which form the United States, have preserved their self-government in all internal affairs; although the Union has always been defined by the most ardent partisans of unity as a "league of sovereignties;" although the founders themselves unanimously rejected the name of a national government, as inapplicable to the government which they were framing, these publicists persist in considering all the populations sheltered by the starry flag as one and the same nation; in considering the different States which form the Union as provinces of one and the same empire; in considering the individuals who inhabit these States as fellow-citizens subjected to the same laws, and possessing identical institutions. It is from this cause, doubtless, that an advocate of the policy objected recently to those who defended the secessionists, "that minorities ought to submit to majorities."

This principle is incontestable when the minority is composed of individuals scattered through a single compact and homogeneous State; but it is quite inadmissible when the minority, as well as the majority, is composed of self-governing and sovereign States. Then the former has always the right of relieving itself from the decisions of the latter, by renouncing the benefits as well as the burthens of an association which it does not choose to continue.—Austria and Prussia have more than once threatened to withdraw from the German Confederation, and we are not aware that any one has yet dreamed of contesting their right to do so.

But let us tell the reason why this right, so clear and indisputable, has been contested by many liberal minds in Europe. It is because, for them, the question of slavery renders unpopular the cause of the South. If, indeed, everything was reduced to this question of slavery, we could not blame a generous thought, although, to tell the truth, that is a singular philanthropy which slaughters eight million of whites to emancipate three or four millions of blacks.

Unfortunately for the apologists of the Union policy, it is false that the generous intention of hastening the emancipation of the negroes has exercised any influence whatever; and the conclusive proof of this is, that up to the last dates the decrees of Mr. Lincoln maintain slavery upon the property of owners faithful to the Union cause, and promise the States which submit to preserve amongst them all the rigors of slavery, including even the delivery of runaways. When, in 1861, Gen. Fremont ordered the abolition of slavery within the limits of his command of the West, the President directed him to withdraw his proclamation. A year later, when the war had already lasted two years, what was Mr. Lincoln's reply to the solicitations of the Abolitionists? "My object is to save the Union, not to save or abolish slavery." [Letter of Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Horace Greeley, chief editor of the New York *Tribune.*]

When, on the 22d September, followinging, he decreed the emancipation of the slaves in the rebel States, it was officially stated to be a war measure. Little did they trouble themselves about the fate of the blacks, that the North rejects with contempt, and who were slaughtered, hung and burnt in the New York riots.

Are not these undeniable facts of a nature to convince the most obstinate minds? Will they persist after "the protest of the inhabitants of North Carolina,"* recently published by Mr. Seward, as a decisive argument against the Richmond Government?

Do you pretend, say the Union party to the secessionist, that you rose because the North refused to give you guaranties for slavery? Why, not a single cotton State had demanded any—still more, they refused to accept those which their border State friends would have procured for them. But you say, that if you had demanded those guaranties the North would have refused them. The Congress of the United States had adopted by the constitutional majority of two-thirds, Mr. Corwin's proposal to amend the Constitution so as to perpetuate slavery. What further guaranties could be given? Then, what was the cause of the quarrel? Was it the territories? During the session ending on the 4th of March, 1861, the acts to organize the territories of Colorado, Nevada and Dacotah contain no trace nor vestige of the Wilmot proviso nor any prohibition against the introduction of slavery. They expressly declare that "no law shall be passed that can endanger the rights of private property." What, then were the interests, whose protection required a law? Evidently not those of slavery, and this declaration, emanating from a partisan of the Union, forces us to seek elsewhere the true causes of the horrible struggle which now devastates the new continent.

The first is the profound difference in habits, manners and character between the people of the North and South, which makes of them, in a measure, two distinct nations. Different in their origin, for one was principally recruited among the French and Spanish, while the others were chiefly composed of English, Dutch, Germans and Swedes; seperated by long distances, living under other latitudes, devoted to different pursuits, guided by opposing interests, the two populations had always regarged themselves as rivals, long before the election of Mr. Lincoln had made them enemies. People have been astonished in Europe that the South should have been so sensitive to an electoral defeat, because they have not generally reflected that this check was not, in the eyes of the vanquished, a temporary accident, but the symptom of permanent and irremediable debasement.

The South, at the commencement of the Union, preponderating as well in population as in wealth and intelligence, had gradually seen its political influence and the number of its representatives diminished, as a consequence of the enormous accessions of population at the North. "Thus," (says an able statistician,) "Virginia, in the beginning, had ten members and New York six; now, New York has thirty and Virginia eleven. South Carolina, which, in the original distribution of representatives, figures for five representatives out of sixty five, or one-thirteenth of the whole, would have, according to the last census, only four out of two hundred and thirty-three, that is, one-sixtieth. This numerical inferiority had long been balanced by the superior ability of the statesmen of the South and their alliance with the Northern Democrats. But the election of Mr. Lincoln, which the South opposed with all its strength, suddenly taught it that these tactics could no longer suffice, and the balance was forever destroyed to its injury. Thenceforth it was to expect to see its dearest interests at the mercy of men who were both hostile and hateful to them. Free trading, in its quality of producer of raw materials, it would be governed by manufacturers who were ardent protectionists. Slaveholding—for, notwithstanding the absolute demonstration already given, we do not wish to deny that Mr. Lincoln presaged for slavery certain remote dangers—it would be obliged to sit in Congress alongside of an enormous Abolition majority. Men less patient than the Southern planters would not have endured such a prospect.

The causes of the quarrel, as we see, are multifold. It is only by an artifice, readily detected, that the advocates of the Unionists restrict them to one; to that which has, perhaps, exercised the least influence. But which permits them to take the best position; and we would be surprised at their success in deceiving public opinion, did we not remember that it is exposed to such errors, and that more than once have oppressors known how to turn against their victims.

Who does not remember that in the eighteenth century, at the moment of the partition of Poland, the Empress Catharine was, in the eyes of the most illustrious philosophers, according to the sayings of the greatest authors, the generous dispenser of enlightenment and civilization, and the Poles who endeavored to throw off her yoke, enemies of order and progress, savages unworthy of the good offices of the Semiramis of the North? Now, again, the Russians are trying to pass themselves off as the defenders of liberal ideas against the Polish aristocracy, as protectors of the peasants against their haughty masters; and we found lately in a letter addressed to the "Times," by an Englishman, at St. Petersburg, this strange assertion, that the Polish nobility is now in rebellion in order not to be forced to emancipate the serfs. "The Russian nobles, it says, have been injured in their interests by the decree of emancipation, but they have submitted: the Polish nobles have rebelled. The latter look upon every effort to raise the serfs to freedom, with the same hostility a Southerner displays when it is suggested that the negro shall be emancipated." If Poland were victorious, (adds the correspondent of the Times,) "the nobles would again begin to treat as harshly as in the past, these unfortunates who are called serfs, but who are really slaves."

We know what is to be thought of these wretched calumnies, and the Polish peasants themselves are no longer dupes. Neither perfidious counsels, nor excitation of all kinds, nor seductive promises have succeeded in inducing them to rise on their lords, or in provoking the atrocious *jacqueris* (domestic war) which was hoped for. The negroes, also, have rejected the artful suggestions of their interested emancipators. The proclamations of Lincoln have succeeded no better than the orders of Mouravieff in lighting up a servile war; and, in spite of the decree of emancipation, the greater part of the slaves remain peacefully cultivating the fields and guarding the children of their masters. The philanthropists of the White House have made dupes only in Europe.

If, then, Poland has a right to her independence because of her historical antecedents and the treaties of 1815, the Southern Confederacy, as a sovereign State, has rights still more legitimate. Besides, could a doubt be even pretended whether its rising was legitimate, it would be enough to examine attentively the conduct and the acts of the two adverse parties in order to determine, on the instant, which has right and justice on its side. When, on the one hand, are found moderation, legality, self-denial and sacrifice; on the other, arbitrary acts, cruelty and the abuse of strength, it is impossible to hesitate between the two camps.

At the South, we see the citizens of all classes becoming soldiers, and enduring all privations without murmuring; in the North, it is the foreign mercenaries tempted by bounties who do the fighting. In the South, discipline, respect for enemy's property, indulgence for the vanquished; in the North, pillage, flames, suspension of all liberty, distrust of leaders, who are changed after each battle.

Then, we were right in saying, at the commencement, that whatever may be the institution, manners and different origins of nations, their conduct becomes identical when they are blinded by the same passions, swayed by the same ambition. Russia and the United States proclaim the liberty of the serf and the emancipation of the slave, but in return both seek to reduce to slavery all who defend liberty and independence. Nothing stops them in their barbarous coercion, even were nothing but ruins left for their reign.

III.

An act of great injutice is not only fatal to the victim, but it always becomes so both to those who commit it, and to those who permit its commission. The people in our days are so intimately united, bound together by such a community of interests, that they can no longer remain indifferent to each other's fare. They are forbidden to be egotists.

Poland is very far from us, the United States still farther. It would seem to concern us little whether the Federals or the Confederates, the Poles or the Russians gain the final victory on the banks of the Vistula or the Potomac. Nevertheless, if violence triumphs on either continent, there will result, besides our shame for remaining indifferent to the consummation of iniquity, a grave prejudide to the independence and interests of Europe.

It is not from to-day alone that the power of the Czar has become a subject of disquietude for the world at large. The immense resources of Russia, her impregnable position, the number and courage of her soldiers, the ambition and policy of her master, all seem to permit her aspiring to universal dominion. And perhaps she would already be near the attainment of her object but for the weak, yet dangerous and irreconcilable enemy, that for a century she has carried on her flank. What then would happen, if Poland, finally subjugated, that is, freed of all its indomitable inhabitants, and re-peopled with Khirgeez and Cossacks, ceased to be the vulnerable side of the Muscovite Colossus, and became its firmest bulwark? Russia would have only to stretch out her hand to grasp Constantinople.

The Christain population of Turkey have long seen in the Muscovite sovereigns the natural protectors of their political and religious interests. The Ruthenians and the Tchecks, the Servians, the Illyrians and Montenegrins, all these obscure off shoots of an illustrious race that vegetate dispersed from the mouth of the Danube to the banks of the Oder, all these small peoples that, disinherited, groan in poverty or slavery, all those who pray for a strong hand to extricate them from chaos and give them unity and life—in a word, all the Slaves will throw themselves with enthusiasm into the arms of Russia and become the instruments of her designs. Austria dismembered, Prussia enfeebled, all Germany reduced to the rank of a subject, will be at the mercy of the Czar. The centre of his power once carried to the banks of the Rhine, the Mediterranean and the Baltic will be the two arms within which he will enclose the old world.

Although much inferior a population to the Russian Empire, the United States conceive projects still more vast, hopes still more ambitious. They point with pride to a population of 56,000,000 (?) of men to-day, to become 100,000,000 in 1900; they boast of their commercial marine, which in 1794 comprised only 564,437 tons, and which in 1861 was 5,539,813; their auxiliary navy whose existences in 1794 was more than doubtful, and which on the 1st January, 1863, had sixty vessels more than any other nation of the globe; their army which at the epoch of the war of independence was only 5,120 men, and is composed to-day of 800,000 soldiers. Finally, they display to us the effect of their marvelous activity!*

America no longer resembles the seductive picture drawn for us by M. de Tocqueville, twenty years ago, nor even the witty description recently given by an amusing pamphlet. It now knows all the sores of the old world: heavy budgets, standing armies, conscription, martial law and military courts. It has witnessed the withdrawal of all the liberties of which it was so proud; liberty of the press, of speech, of public meetings, even the venerable privilege of *habeas corpus*, inherited from the mother country.

We are assured, indeed, that this enormous concentration of powers in the hands of the President, is only temporary, and that all these liberties compromised for the moment in defence of the public safety, will resume their free play as soon as the war is ended. But when will the war be ended? When will order and peace resume their reign on the vast territory of the Union? America will emerge from the struggle metamorphosed, transformed, with a central power strengthened and consolidated, and with dependent provinces. Instead of a federative Republic, anxious only for its manufacturing and commercial development, jealous above all of its liberty and prosperity, we shall see arise before us a compact State, a unit, military and conquering Power.

Instead of growing great, as formerly, by the peaceful and legitimate attractions which the view of their prosperity and their liberty exerted on their neighbors, they will seek future increase by the employment of force and intimidation.

Finding no barriers North or South, they will soon seize upon Canada, the French Antilles, Cuba, Mexico and South America. Let Poland, also, succumb, and there will remain in the world but two Powers; in the Old World, but one preponderance, that of Russia; in the New World, as on the wide expanse of the seas, but one domination, that of America.

And if mutually attracted by the conformity of their interests and their destinies, these two colossal powers unite their strength—if the aggrandised Muscovite Empire allys itself with the degenerated American Republic, what will become of the independence of the two worlds?

Listen to the fate predicted for us by the American papers, in which the Muscovite alliance is now highly lauded: "Like Russia, we have a million of soldiers, five hundred men-of-war, and can increase our navy to proportions so formidable as to terrify the world. Our resources are inexhaustible. We will furnish Russia whatever she is deficient in. United, we could sweep from the surface of the globe the commerce of our enemies, capture their colonies, forever destroy their power. Pigmies could not struggle long with giants."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"With our invincible vessels, (says another Journal) with our irresistible artillery we can destroy in a few hours the fleets and arsenals of France and England. Let Russia be our ally, and our monitors will reduce London to ashes, the same day that the Cossacks enter Paris."

We admit that for the present these are but empty boasts, but if to-morrow, which God forbid, Poland were crushed and the Confederacy annihilated, they would, perhaps, be serious threats.

It is said by historians that one day, Charlemagne seated on the sea shore, was seen to shed tears, on perceiving on the horizon Norman sails which presaged for him the dangers of future invasion from the peoples of the North. So to-day, there is in France, we believe, one man who must shed tears at seeing civilized Europe indifferent to the perils which menace the foundation of all that is noble, free and sacred in the two hemispheres. We feel, too, nothing but disdain for the short sighted politicians of our own country, who exhaust their intelligence in narrow calculation. They imagine, in presence of events which may affect the balance of the world, that they are serving humanity and France, by demanding our abandonment of Poland and the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico!

DELAMARRE.

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* La Revue des deux Mondes, of 15th October.

*Exposition of the political and military situation in the United States. Circular addressed by W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, to the Consuls of the United States in Europe. Protest of the people of North Carolina against the continuance of the war. Paris, Dentu, 1863.

* The United States of America in 1863—by John Bigelow, United States Consul at Paris.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE CURRENCY—FACTS for CONSIDERATION.

The Currency and Tax laws, as perhaps was not unnatural at first, have created some stir in the money market. The notes above $5 being subjected to a tax of 33⅓ per ct., if not funded by April 1, (three months after which $5 notes are subject to the same tax,) thoughtless persons have sought to rid themselves of them; that is they have sought to impose the payment of *their* taxes justly due to the Government upon their neighbors who were not frightened from their propriety. We saw something of this on Tuesday, when all day long people were offering at our clerk's desk $10 and $20 notes to pay small items and receive smaller notes in change. Of course they were gratified as long as the small notes held out, (and still are,) the larger being not only every whit as good, but quite as useful. How, we hope to do a public service by pointing out as briefly as we can.

A very large tax is to be paid to the Government immediately; that is as soon as the Collectors can be ready to receive it—in a few days. This tax to be at once paid is 10 per cent. on all profits made in 1863 "by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or sirup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheeps, oats hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails." Also, 10 per cent. on "all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits, or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated above." Also, 25 per cent. on all "profits exceeding 25 per cent., made during 1863, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing, dry dock, or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not." These taxes are to be paid in the notes above $5 at their par value, dollar for dollar. Every man who has paid his taxes due in January (and all in this county have paid) knows exactly the profits taxed 10 or 25 per cent. as above enumerated, or can ascertain them by referring to the tax lists sworn to and delivered to the Collector. Let him then calculate his tax at 10 or 25 per cent., as the case may be, and go to work to collect (or hold if now in possession) notes above $5 to an amount sufficient to pay these taxes. *They will be needed*, for this tax will absorb very many millions of dollars—in this community alone hundreds of thousands of dollars of these large notes will be needed for this purpose. There will be no need of "funding" them, an operation which is unfortunately understood by comparatively few. Mr. Hardie and his co-laborers elsewhere will "fund" them very rapidly and most effectually. We think this is plain enough for the dullest comprehension, and hope to hear no more of panic-stricken people trying to rid themselves of the notes or refusing to receive them.

Next. There is a large tax due on the 1st of April. This is the quarterly business tax of 2½ per cent. on all sales made during January, February and March. There is no man who cannot tell with a near approach to accuracy what his sales are or will be for the quarter. His taxes are to be paid by means of these notes above $5. Not, if the tax-payer is wise, in the notes themselves; for if he does so pay the notes will be received only at 66⅔ cts. on the dollar. The remedy is: find out the amount of your tax, take your notes above $5, leave them with the Depositary, (Mr. Broadfoot here,) receive in exchange a certificate of such deposit, and on the first of April pay the tax with it, *dollar for dollar*. Is not this plain enough?

Next again: On the 1st of June comes the big tax of all. On that day is due 5 per cent., on "the value of property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind and description, not exempted or taxed at a different rate;" 10 per cent. on "the value of gold and silver wares and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches; 5 per cent. "on the value of all shares or interests held in any bank, banking company or association, canal, navigation, importing, exporting, insurance, manufacturing telegraph, express, railroad, and dry dock companies and all other joint stock companies of every kind whether incorporated or not; upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, whether held by the banks or other corporations or individuals, and upon all moneys held abroad, or upon the amount of all bills of exchange, drawn therefor on foreign countries; upon the amount of all solvent credits, and of all bank bills and all other papers issued as currency, exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate treasury notes, and not employed in a registered business the income derived from which is taxed."

Now to find out your tax due on June 1st, refer to your taxes in 1860 and see what all your property which you still hold was valued at; 5 per cent. on the amount will show the amount of Confederate notes needed for the purpose, *except* in cases where property has been bought since Jan. 1st, 1862, when it is 5 per cent on the price paid for it, and in stocks, when it is 5 per cent. on the market value. What then shall every man, town or county, do? Find out about what his June tax is—an easy operation—take the notes to a Depository, receive a certificate, and on the 1st June pay your taxes with it *dollar for dollar*.

Next: the quarterly business tax for July 1, and October 1, of 2½ per cent. on sales. These can be estimated for, with an approach to accuracy, and are to be provided for in the same way by exchanging the amount in notes for 4 per cent. bonds or certificates.

People who part with their notes, will find out too late their folly. Their taxes *must* be paid. If not paid in Confederate notes dollar for dollar, they will have to be paid in such notes at 66⅔ cents on the dollar, or in Bank notes, State notes or specie. That would be a costly operation. Better take enough for all these taxes, except that now due, deposit them, get certificates and pay the taxes as they come due, without a cent of loss on the notes.

We hope these explanations will serve a good purpose, and save many a man from loss by ignorance or fraud. It is easy to see that what with taxes and investments in bonds there will be no great amount of notes left in circulation at 66⅔ cents on the dollar after the 1st April and 1st July. Those who then hold them will find that though they will pass to government or individuals at only 66⅔ cents on the dollar, they will soon buy as much or more at that value as now at the value on their face. By Jan. 1 1865, the whole will be swept from existence. A new currency, smaller in quantity and far more valuable in quality, will take its place.

Another Instance of Beast Butler's Tyranny.

A Miss Ellen Roan, step daughter of Captain McCarrick, of the Confederate Navy, residing with her mother, in Norfolk, where they once had considerable property, but which is now listed for confiscation, hearing that her step father was in Wilmington, on his way to Europe, made her escape from the enemy's lines, to bid him farewell. On returning from Wilmington, she resided for some weeks in Petersburg; and, after two ineffectual attempts succeeded in returning to Norfolk, a few weeks ago. Three days after her arrival at home, she was summoned before the "Beast," and went, attended by Father O'Keefe, to whose church she belongs. Butler questioned her as to where she was, and what she saw, while in the Confederate States. She respectfully declined answering his questions. Upon which he angrily threatened that he "would soon conquer her stubbornness." Father O'Keefe here interfered, and informed Butler that it "was not stubbornness, but a regard for her promise to observe secrecy in such matters, without giving which she could not pass through the Confederate lines." He was insultingly told to mind his own business, and the drunken tyrant swore "that before she passed from his hands, she should be transparent enough to see through her and enable him to learn all she knew." She was sent a prisoner to the Custom House and ordered to be fed on bread and water.

Two or three days afterwards, her mother, on applying to see her, was informed she was transferred to Fortress Monroe. Thither the distracted mother went and on her arrival there all the information the brutal officials would give, was, that her daughter had left the fortress. A private soldier, with more humanity, moved by the mother's grief, privately informed her that Miss Ellen had been sent to Fort McHenry at Baltimore. Mrs. McCarrick after her fruitless journey to Fortress Monroe, with much difficulty obtained permission from the "beast" to send a change of clothing, but he would not allow any communication, verbal or written.

Incarcerated in the pestiential casemates of Fort McHenry, this noble woman adds another name to the galaxy of heroines that will forever adorn the annals of the South. She is suffering a lingering martyrdom, sooner than do aught that might damage that cause which her gallant step-father and three brothers are engaged in defending.—All honor to Ellen Roan, whose name will be blest and remembered by future generations, when the beastly spirit of her cowardly persecutor is sunk in that perdition which the slow but sure vengeance of God has prepared for all such cold-blooded tyrants as Butler and his Yankee myrmidons. We pledge ourself for the truth of the above statement of facts.—*Petersburg Register.*

ADVENTURES OF A CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, published at Atlanta, Georgia, says that some three months since Col. Bob. Martin, 10th Ky., Morgan's cavalry, asked for and obtained a leave of absence for ninety days to travel for his health, which had been much impaired by a gunshot wound in the right breast, greatly effecting his lungs and causing hemorrhage.

Quickly collecting 15 men, he moved, not to our rear, but through Middle Tennessee into Southern Kentucky, where, after numerous skirmishes, in which a number of the enemy were killed and a regiment of negroes charged and stampeded, he was surprised on a dark, rainy night, just as he was preparing to retire, having divested himself of his hat, coat, pistol, and boots. The enemy approached from a point deemed inaccessible, and the first intimation of their coming received by Col. Martin was a volley fired at himself and men at less than ten paces distant. To beat a hasty retreat, without hat, coat, pistol, or boots, was the only course left the gallant Colonel; so darting through the crowd with the speed of an antelope, he quickly distanced his pursuers. A short distance from his starting point he spied one of his horses, which had broken loose. Hastily securing and mounting him, without saddle, bridle, or halter, he raised a yell, and, unarmed, charged the enemy, drove all but six from the field, succeeded in recapturing all the equipments and clothing belonging to his party, (save his own hat, coat, pistol, and boots,) but was in turn driven by the six.

They, however, soon retired, and the Colonel's party hastily reformed and occupied the camp for the remainder of the night. Next morning he crossed to the west side of the Tennessee river, where he remained until Christmas night, when he learned that the Yankee Lieutenant Beauregard (8th Kentucky cavalry) who made the night attack on him would attend a "soiree," seven miles distant. He determined to surprise them. Leaving a small guard with his horses he proceeded, accompanied by eight men, on foot to the house. The armament of his party consisted of two shot-guns and two pistols. On reaching the house he discovered that the "blue birds" had flown. Beauregard and six of his men had quartered themselves at a house about two miles distant. The Colonel with four men, reached the quarter just as the Yankees were retiring to their rooms. He entered and took possession of them with little ceremony.

A few days after he and Capt. Christy proceeded through Western Kentucky to Cairo, Illinois, where they spent a very pleasant day. During his scout he captured one steamer and paroled forty Yankees, besides obtaining valuable information. His accounts from Middle Tennessee are truly heart-rending. The negroes who have not been enrolled as soldiers are raiding around the country, committing great excesses. Murders are committed daily, houses burned, and crops destroyed. He but confirms the sad accounts we have heard before.

The information brought by the Colonel, though prudence forbids its disclosure, is not unfavorable to our cause.

From Florida.

A NOBLE GIRL.—From the "Floridian" we clip the following:

Upon the arrival of the troops at Madison, sent to reinforce our army in East Florida, the ladies attended at the depot with provisions and refreshments for the defenders of their homes and country. Among the brave, war-worn soldiers who were rushing to the defence of our State, there was, in one of the Georgia regiments, a soldier boy, whose bare feet were bleeding from the exposure and fatigue of the march. One of the young ladies present, moved by the noble impulses of her sex, took the shoes off her own feet, made the suffering hero put them on and walked home herself barefooted. Boys, do you hear that? Will you let this glorious girl be insulted and wronged by Yankee ruffians? Never! Whenever Southern soldiers are suffering and bleeding, for their country's freedom, let this incident be told for a memorial of Lou Taylor, of Madison county.

HORRIBLE MISTAKE—SAD CASE OF POISONING.—One of those distressing accidents which sometimes occur, says the Montgomery "Mail," and which thrill us with horror, occurred in our city on Tuesday night last. The facts of the case as reported to us, are substantially these:

On the evening in question, Mr. George Hanna, an employee of the M. & W. P. R. R. Co., and three others, went into the room of Mr. David Barrett, on Commerce street for the purpose, it is supposed, of spending the evening. Mr. Barrett happened to be absent from the room at the time, and seeing a bottle on the mantle-piece which they supposed to contain whiskey or other spirits, they imbibed freely.

In two hours Mr. Hanna was a corpse, and the others were seized with violent contortions, which produced great suffering. The bottle contained medicine instead of whiskey, one of the ingredients being poisonous, of which we are assured Mr. Barrett was not aware.—Mr. Hanna was burried yesterday. The others we are glad to learn are recovering.

What a sad comment is this upon the thoughtlessness of people in tasting or drinking whatever they may chance upon, without knowing their properties.

CAMP OF THE 18th N. C. T.,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb. 6th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen County, that he is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

March 2nd, 1864. 148-3t&23-te*

MARRIED.

On Masonboro' Sound, on the 28th February, by Samuel N. Cannon, Esq., Mr. SYLVANUS HOLDEN to Miss MARIA A. HARPER.

In this town, on the 24th of February, by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. SYLVESTER PETTEWAY to Miss LUCY A. McFARLAND.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, after a short illness of four days, in Brunswick county, N. C., February 21st, 1864, in the 62d year of her age, Mrs. AMELIA SWAIN, consort of Mr. John C. Swain.

Sister Swain was born and grew up to womanhood in the city of Charleston, S. C., and was married at an early age to Mr. David Godwin, of her native State, with whom she lived for a number of years, after which he was removed from her by the hand of death. Thus was she deprived of a kind husband, and left with the care of a large family.—She afterwards removed to North Carolina, and was, in 18[illegible]5, united a second time in marriage to him who now mourns his irreparable loss. In all the domestic relations of life she was faithful. As a daughter, loving and obedient; as a wife, warm hearted, affectionate and confiding; as a mother she watched over her children with fond and anxious care, always devoted to their welfare; as a mistress, kind, and of the poor she was ever mindful, always benevolent—ready at all times to lend them a helping hand. To the wants of our soldiers she was especially devoted, doing what she could to supply them with the comforts of life which they could not get in camp, and often through life has her tender hands administered relief, and her kind words afforded consolation to the sick and dying. Thus, pursuing the even tenor of her way, she has filled up the measure of her days, and, by example, made the duty of every woman plain; But still, while she was an example to others in these things, it was in the church of God that her light shone with the purest and brightest lustre. In youth she became a subject of saving grace, and immediately connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she remained a faithful and consistent member till the day of her death, and now though the sun of her life has gone down, the cloud above still has a silver lining that shall yet give hope and courage to many a fainting pilgrim as he shall journey on to the promised land. This is what gives comfort to her beloved husband and children, for they mourn not as those who have no hope, but feel that their loss is her gain. Her funeral sermon was delivered by the writer on the 23d, to a large and attentive audience, after which we deposited her remains in the family burial ground in full hope of a glorious resurrection. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, yea saith the spirit, for they rest from their labors and their work do follow them.

THOS. J. GATTIS.

N. C. Christian Advocate copy.

DIED.

At the residence of Rev. A. Paul Repiton, at half past 1 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 27th ult., of typhoid pneumonia, SARAH REPITON, eldest daughter of Mrs. Susan P. Howard, aged 9 years and 5 months.

Our darling Sarah was a lovely spirit, and has gone to possess that Heavenly mansion which her blessed Redeemer purchased by His death upon the Cross. COM.*

Biblical Recorder will please copy.

Wilmington, N. C., March 1st, 1864.

In this town, on the 27th February, CHARLOTTE LOUZA, only daughter of Isaac W. and Charlotte King, aged 3 years, 5 months and 17 days.

In Florida, about the 20th ult., Mr. THOMAS H. LANE, in the 44th year of his age.

The deceased, with no aspirations beyond his country's good, volunteered in the ranks to aid in beating back the invador from the soil of his adopted State, and gallantly, in the discharge of his duty, fell in the front of the fight.—While thus offering up his heart's blood upon the altar of his country, he has afforded another example of patriotic devotion, and bequeathed to his children a heritage more precious than gold.

The day before the late battle near Lake City, a detachment of one hundred and fifteen men were thrown forward to act as skirmishers and retard the progress of the enemy. A desperate encounter ensued, in which the deceased was mortally wounded. A few days after, he died within the enemy lines, with no voice of kindred to speak to him the language of love in his expiring moments.

Mr. Lane was the eldest son of the late Levin Lane, and was a native of this county, in which he resided until the winter of the year 1859, when he removed to Florida.—Deeply will his death be deplored by the many warm friends he left here. He was a man of integrity, devoted in his attachments, confiding, guileless, and amiable in his intercourse with his fellow men, and truly charitable in thought, word and deed. Well may it be said of him, a good man has been taken from our midst.

At his residence in Brunswick County, of Typhoid Pneumonia, on the 28th February last, Mr MICHAEL BRYAN, aged 61 years. This sad bereavement has left a widow and four children to mourn their irreparable loss. Two sons are in the army,—one a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Mr. Bryan was a valuable citizen—a man of noble impulses and generous friendship. No truer patriot lived. His earnest desire was to see the independence of his country established, but alas, his wishes were frustrated; he has departed for that bourne from whence no traveler returneth.

A fall of 198 feet—thirty-five feet higher than Niagara—has been discovered on the Columbia River, where the volume of water is as large as that of Niagara, in one unbroken sheet.

WILMINGTON MARKET, MARCH 2nd, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE.—The market is very poorly supplied, and none coming in. A few droves would sell readily at $1 75 to $2 per lb., as in quality.

BACON.—Small sales during the week from carts at prices ranging from $5 to $6 per lb.

BEESWAX—$3 per lb.

BUTTER—$6 to $6 50 per lb.

CORN—Is scarce and wanted. Sells at $18 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells in the small way from the granaries at $20 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at $3 to $4 per lb.

COTTON—Has advanced in price, and is selling at $1 80 to $2 per lb., as in quality.

FLOUR—Is in moderate demand, and supply light. We quote sales for the week at prices ranging from $190 to $250 per bbl. for superfine.

FODDER—$18 to $20 per 100 lbs.

HAY—$17 to $18 per 100 lbs.

HIDES.—Green, $1 75 to $2 25, and dry $4 to $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER.—Sole $13 to $13 50, and upper $13 50 to $14 per lb.

LARD—Is in demand, and market bare. Sales from carts at $5 to $5 50 per lb.

NAILS—Sell by the keg at $2 per lb.

POULTRY—Live fowls $3 50 to $5, as to size, and turkeys $3 to $4 per lb. for dressed.

PEA NUTS.—$20 to $22 per bushel.

PORK—Fresh $3 to $3 50 per lb.

POTATOES—Sweet $12 to $15, and Irish $30 per bushel.

RICE—Clean sells by the cask at 95 cents to $1 per lb.

SALT—Sales of Sound made at $25 to $30 per bushel.

SUGAR—Market bare.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory $4 50 to $5 per yard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal at $4 50 to $5 per gallon.

TALLOW.—$3 to $3 50 per lb.

YARN—By the bale $32 to $37 50 per bunch.

WOOD—Sells by the boat load at $22 to $25 for pine, $25 to $28 for ash, and $30 to $35 per cord for oak.

$1000 REWARD.

I HAVE NEVER authorised any person to take any of my Rosin, Spirit Casks or Lumber from Heading Bluff on Black river. I understand the same has been interferred with.

I will pay One Thousand Dollars for information given me that will enable me at March County Court to indite offending parties.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

March 2. 23-2t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estates of John Cooper, Brice Rotan and Arnold Ennett, deceased, will please make payment, and all persons having claims against the aforesaid estates, will please present them duly authenticated as the law directs, within three months, for payment, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This, the 25th day of February, 1864.

H. H. SANDLIN, Adm'r.

March 3d 23-2t*

WANTED

A COMPETENT GROOM to take charge of a Stallion for the ensuing Spring season.

R. J. HOWARD.

Feb. 25th, 1864. 143-5t&23-2t

A WEEKLY PROGRESS.

IN ORDER to supply many persons in sections of the State where the mail facilities will not justify the taking of daily papers, we shall issue

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE PROGRESS

early in March, which will contain the latest news from the army, with accounts and details of battles, &c., by telegraph, from our own correspondents and from other sources.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS will be published on a whole sheet, and will contain a large amount of reading matter, and always have the latest TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as Agents, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers, with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent immediately, as the first number will be issued between the 10th and 20th of March. Subscriptions will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly Progress—Three Months.......... $3 00
" " Six Months.......... 5 00

Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly at $2 per square for each insertion, ten lines minion type to count a square. Money must accompany all orders.

J. L. PENNINGTON.

Feb. 29. 144-1t—23 1t.

WILKINSON & CO.,
34 MARKET STREET,

WILL PAY, IN SILVER, 25 cents on the dollar for the notes of the Bank of the State of North Carolina and Bank of Charlotte, and 20 cents for Bank of Cape Fear.

Feb. 22, 1864.—140-3t—22-2t*

WILKERSON & CO.,

WILL BUY and sell Gold and Silver, Bank, Treasury and Fundable Notes, Bonds, Stock, &c., at
34 MARKET STREET.

Feb. 13. 133 3m&21-2m*

LOST

ON THE 19th inst., in Robeson County, Three Notes, each for six hundred dollars, made by myself as principal, and Jno. A. Taylor as surety, bearing date 14th day of January, 1863, in favor of Duncan Crawford, and payable respectively, one, two and three years after date.

All persons are warned against receiving said Notes, as they have been paid.

HENRY HOWARD.

Feb. 29. 23-3t

Fayetteville Observer will please copy three times in Weekly and send bill to this office for payment.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE,
Fourth Congressional District, N. C.,
January 28th, 1864.

IN PURSUANCE OF GENERAL ORDER No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., dated January 20th, Commanding Officers of Home Guard and Militia, of 4th Congressional District, are requested to cause *all* persons between 18 and 45 years of age, within their several commands, to assemble at the following times and places for examination and enrollment:

New Hanover Co., 22d Regt., at Wilmington, Feb. 20th to 27th inclusive.

New Hanover Co., 23d Regt., at Wilmington, Feb. 29th to March 3d inclusive.

Brunswick Co., 56th Regt., at Smithville, March 5th to March 10th inclusive.

Columbus Co., 57th Regt., at Whiteville, March 14th to March 18th inclusive.

Robeson Co., 58th Regt., at Lumberton, March 23d to March 26th inclusive.

Robeson Co., 59th Regt., at Lumberton, March 28th to March 31st inclusive.

Richmond Co., 60th Regt., at Laurinburg, April 4 to April 7th inclusive.

Richmond Co., 61st Regt., at Rockingham, April 11th to April 14th inclusive.

Bladen Co., 55th Regt., at Elizabethtown, April 16th to April 20th inclusive.

Cumberland Co., 53d Regt., at Fayetteville, April 22d to April 26th inclusive.

Cumberland Co., 54th Regt., at Fayetteville, April 27th to April 30th inclusive.

Harnett Co., 52d Regt., at Lillington, May 3d to May 7th inclusive.

This call embraces *all* persons, whether previously exempted or not.

WM. M. SWANN,
Capt. and Chief Enrolling Officer,
Fourth Congressional District N. C.

TO COUNTY ENROLLING OFFICERS OF 4th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.

NOTICE IS SPECIALLY called to Para. VIII. Gen. Orders No. 1 C. O. of Jan. 20, viz:

* * *

Only one-fourth of the Companies of any Regiment will be ordered to report the first day of enrollment—and a fourth each succeeding day, so that invalids and laborers may not be unnecessarily detained.

WM. M. SWANN,
Capt. and Chief Enrolling Officer
4th Congressional Dis. N. C.

Feb. 16th, 1863.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.
HEADQUARTERS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
Chief Enrolling Office, Jan. 2[illegible], 1864.

I. Pursuant to orders received from "Headquarters of Conscription at Raleigh, N. C., in regard to all men liable to Conscription under recent act of Congress, approved Dec. 28th, 1863, the Medical Examining Board for Fourth Congressional District, N. C., will convene in accordance with above-named times and places.

The attention of all concerned is called to the following order: "*All exemptions heretofore granted* are subject to revision, under instructions from Bureau of Conscription, and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

OCTAVIUS A. WHITE,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.,
Chief of Examining Board,
Fourth Congressional District, N. C.

Jan. 29 120-2mos d&w

INCOME BONDS OF THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24th, 1864.

THE INCOME BONDS of this Company are due and payable at the Bank of Charleston, S. C., in the City of Charleston on the 1st day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all holders of said Bonds that they will be paid on presentation at said Bank in the City of Charleston on maturity, with any interest coupons thereon. Also, paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office of this Company in Wilmington, N. C., with any interest coupons due thereon, if preferred by the holders.—The interest accruing on these Bonds will cease on and after the 1st day of March, 1864.

THOS. D. WALKER,
President.

Feb. 24. 142 3w&23-3t

Charleston Mercury and Courier, Columbia South Carolinian, Salisbury Watchman, Raleigh Standard and Confederate, Richmond Examiner and Whig will publish for two weeks and send accounts to this office.

THE W[illegible] JOURNAL.
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEB 27, 1864.

Fire in the Woods—Destruction of Property.

We learn that on Thursday afternoon, the 25th instant, a fire broke out in the woods at Hilton, just east of the Hilton Mill, which was extinguished, or supposed to have been extinguished the same evening, but broke out afresh yesterday (Friday) morning, and swept through from thence to the Railroad and across it, doing much damage in its course, to houses, fences, and so forth.

Among the property destroyed, was a house at Hilton, occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Allen. Everything in the house was burned, with the exception of a bed and mattress. Her own and her childrens' clothing were burned, and also her sister's clothing, together with all the provisions there were in the house. Her husband is in the army, and the fire has left the family destitute of everything. This is a case appealing strongly to the benevolence and liberality of our citizens. Any contributions for the relief of Mrs. Allen and family, will be received at this office, and promptly placed in her hands.

Pursuing its course, the fire reached the handsome cottage residence on the North-eastern border of town, near the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, owned by Major A. McRae, which was consumed. We learn that it was occupied by a Mr. Monk, a gardener. We have not heard definitely, but believe that he saved his furniture.

The fire kept on, sweeping past the cemetery, and up to the Plank Road. From the light in that direction last night, we should judge that it is still unextinguished.

How the fire first started, is not fully ascertained.—We presume its origin was purely accidental.

Another Fire.

A fire broke out this morning at 8 o'clock on the premises next East of the 1st Presbyterian Church, and belonging to the Church, but rented and occupied by Captain Peck.

We learn that a chimney of the dwelling-house was discovered on fire early this morning, and it is supposed that the roof caught from this. The roof of the building has been completely destroyed and the interior very much injured.

Through the energetic efforts of the firemen, the progress of the flames was soon arrested, and the fire prevented from spreading to any of the wooden buildings near by.

Captain Peck saved most of his furniture, but of course in a more or less damaged condition, as may always be expected in such cases.

We have been unable to learn the extent of the loss. The building was a very old one.

THE LATE DEMONSTRATION ON NEWBERN.—From a private letter received here we learn that Mr. WEBB and other gentlemen taken from Windsor sometime since by the Yankees have returned. They were at Newbern when our troops were near that place, and say the Yankees had only about two thousand men, and that the place could have been easily taken, as the Yankees were much frightened. This agrees with the conclusions to which we had already come from information gathered from various sources. The Yankees had their best troops in their advanced posts at Shepardsville, Batchelor's Creek, etc., and those we whipped almost with but little effort, and Newbern we abandoned without any effort at all. We have been told, we think correctly, that immediately after the return of the expedition to Kinston General BARTON had been ordered to report at Richmond. This would look as though we were not alone in thinking that "some one had blundered."

EXPLANATORY.—The following sentence occurs in our notice of the accident which occurred on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad near Mayesville, on Thursday evening, the 25th instant:

"The passengers were so jammed up in the overturned cars, that many of them were not extricated when the evening train to which the unfortunate morning train had been attached, left for Wilmington."

As this might convey the impression that the train left before the wounded had been attended to, or that some of the wounded had been left behind, we would state, that in justice to Mr. Sikes, the Conductor on that occasion, that such was not the case. All the wounded were carried to Florence, and no persons were left behind for whom any room could be found on the train. Of course when, before the accident, the double train was overcrowded, it was impossible afterwards to find room for the occupants of the overturned cars on board the already over-crowded coaches still on the track.

Rebel Iron Clads at Wilmington—The Defences of the City.

The New Haven Palladium learns, from a private letter, dated Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 26th, that five deserters from the rebel iron-clads in Wilmington harbor were recently picked up by the Federal blockaders off that port. They report the following vessels at Wilmington:

The Confederate ship Artic, a receiving ship, having a crew of two hundred and fifty men, commanded by Captain Poindexter; the iron-clad ram North Carolina, Captain Moore, with a battery of four guns, two 15-inch rifled and two 9 inch smooth bore; the iron clad ram Raleigh Captain Whitehead, with a battery of four guns, two 15 inch rifled and two 9-inch shell guns, each iron-clad having a crew of one hundred and forty-five men. There are also two tugs of 20 tons each, having on board a 6-pounder howitzer and torpedoes in front; three launches, with 6-pounder howitzers for harbor defence, and the flag-ship Yadkin, with a 12 pounder howitzer. The following blockade runners are said to be in port watching an opportunity to slip out: Alice, Fanny, Vance, Terry and Nancy. The river is obstructed by piling and heavy timbers five miles below the city. There are five thousand troops in the fortifications about the city.

Our readers can judge for themselves of the correctness of the above accounts given by the deserters aforesaid. One thing may as well be admitted, namely, that desertions will occasionally happen, and that if the Yankees do not know all about us here it must be because the deserters are too ignorant or too lying to tell them the truth.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are requested by his Honor, the Mayor, to acknowledge the receipt of three hundred and ten dollars, contributed by the Hook and Ladder Company, through Captain Munson, for the relief of the suffering poor of the town of Wilmington.

RELIEF OF MRS. ALLEN.—We received this morning $110, for the relief of Mrs. Allen and her children, left utterly destitute by fire on yesterday, which burned the house in which she lived, together with all her provisions, clothing, bedding, etc., with the exception of a mattress or so. See account, "Fire in the Woods," etc. We shall be happy to receive, acknowledge, and turn over any contributions for this really deserving object.

Latest from Florida.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 25th inst. says: The following official dispatch, received at the War Department yesterday, explains more fully the victory obtained by our forces in Florida on Saturday last:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23—2.15 P. M.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

The latest reports from Gen. Finegan give no particulars of the victory at Occum Pond, except that he has taken all of the enemy's artillery, some five or six hundred stands of small arms already collected, and that the roads for three miles are strewed with the enemy's dead and wounded.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

ONE OF THEM DEAD.—Beast BUTLER's brother, according to the flesh,—his Siamese twin in corruption, who was with him in New Orleans, is dead, leaving a vast fortune accumulated by cheating and plunder.

Our Army in the Field and our People at Home.—Cheerfulness versus Panic and Extortion.

The campaign in Virginia will hardly open before the latter end of April. In Mississippi and lower Alabama the weather now is perhaps as favorable, and the climate more healthy, than it will be at any other season of the year. While our gallant army is cheerful, firm, determined and loyal, our people at home, or too many of them, act in a way that must convince any one that they are neither cheerful nor firm; and lead him to fear that their loyalty is more than doubtful.

It is perfectly useless to raise a hue and cry about blockade runners, jews, speculators, traders, etc., etc.—Some of *them* may be bad enough, but *they* are not a circumstance to a certain class of producers—those who generally bring to our market provisions, such as bacon, lard, poultry, eggs, and so fourth. They have gone perfectly wild. They really seem to have lost all respect for their God, their country, their fellow-citizens, or their own souls. They have seized upon the temporary disturbance in the currency, arising out of the late action to make a possible future discount of one-third an excuse for doubling and trebling prices. For several days past provisions have been going up daily, almost hourly, if not momently.

This morning a philanthropic and patriotic country gentleman brought in a load of bacon,—hams and other parts of smoked swine. When asked his price this self-sacrificing and benevolent man replied—*Eight dollars* per pound. We have just now learned that another *lean* looking individual, arrayed in the usual garments of a man, asked the extremely moderate sum of *ten* dollars a pound. Another personage brought in *corned* trout, and exhibited one for which he asked seven dollars. It would probably have weighed three or four pounds. What, in the name of all that is extortionate, *can* these gentlemen, and such as these, mean? Perhaps they will say that they have no confidence in Confederate money.—Now, it would strike most plain thinking men that for people who pronounce Confederate money so much trash, these bacon sellers reach after it with great avidity, seeming determined to secure it all and leave none to poor sinners who are so unfortunate as not to be producers of provisions, but make their living by their labor in some other vocation,—no, not enough to enable them to pay their taxes and thus do their part towards the support of the Government.

None of these prices were obtained, although very high prices were given for hams, say five dollars a pound. But it was not the fault of the askers of such exhorbitant prices that they did not get them, and with the spirit at present abroad and the panic which interested parties have got up, and which is now spreading, we cannot say *what* prices may not be asked and given.

Now we make no attack upon the farmers of the country. We simply denounce the course pursued by some of them. It would be folly and worse than folly to denounce the largest, most useful and most influential portion of the Southern people, because of the conduct of a few of their number. But we must not forget the force which example is calculated to exercise and the temptation of high prices, and we address ourselves to the really patriotic and generous farmers of the country, begging them, as well as persons of all other callings, to pause and reflect before either yielding to a panic which must create the danger at which it gets frightened, or increasing that panic by insisting upon prices that imply a perfect contempt for their government and its currency.

Daily Journal, 26th.

DISTRESSING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that last evening the down mail and passenger train on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, having, at Sumter, attached the morning train due here last night, had proceeded some six miles to a place known as Rocky Bluff where there is some trestle work, where, from the breaking of a rail, three cars which had constituted the morning train, but which were then attached to the rear of the evening train, were thrown from the track and some fifteen passengers were injured, some very seriously, perhaps mortally—although no one was killed. One man is said to have had a leg cut completely off about midway of the thigh, two had legs broken; three had arms broken, and others were more or less bruised. The passengers were so jammed up in the overturned cars, that many of them were not extricated when the evening train, to which the unfortunate morning train had been attached, left for Wilmington. But for the fortunate circumstance that the coupling of the two trains gave way, the destruction of cars and probable loss of life would no doubt have been much greater.

The persons injured were soldiers returning to Virginia, after having enjoyed their furloughs at hom[illegible] usual, of late days, the cars were very much cr[illegible] with soldiers as well as others, and, painful as th[illegible] results of the accident are, there is reason for thankfulness that they were not much more fatal. It is mentioned to us as a remarkable incident, that although the Ladies' Car is a complete wreck, not even a seat being left in its place, still no one in that car received any injury beyond a slight scratch or bruise.

We are informed on the best authority that the breaking of the rail was owing to some inherent and hidden defect and not to any cause which care or foresight could prevent.

Daily Journal, 26th instant.

WE learn that a private letter from Col. JOHN H. WHEELER, now in Europe on business connected with a new edition of his History of North Carolina, states that he has been treated with much courtesy and received every facility from the British authorities to enable him to pursue his researches into the early history of the State, so far as ancient documents in possession of the British Government would tend to throw light upon that subject. We further learn that Colonel WHEELER's labors have already been rewarded by the discovery of many important and interesting facts connected with the colonial history of North Carolina, the existence of which had previously been unknown and unsuspected. These discoveries will be embodied in the forthcoming edition of his work.

A HINT.—Some of our cotemporaries, outside of this State, are too much given to taking editorials of ours bodily, and publishing them not only without credit or acknowledgment, but as their own. We appreciate the compliment implied, but cannot approve the practice, and will have to refer to such cases more explicitly.

THE following is the general order assigning General BRAGG to duty at the seat of Government:—

ADJ. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 24, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 23.

General Braxton Bragg is assigned to duty at the seat of Government, and, under the direction of the President, is charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy. By order.

(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r General.

This assignment seems to be favourably regarded by the press and by persons generally with whom we have talked, who think that it places General BRAGG in precisely that position in which his special talents and qualifications can be brought into exercise, with the greatest measure of advantage to the country, free from the objections that might at present attach to his appointment to a prominent command in the field. We sincerely trust that this may all turn out to be so, and we begin to think that it may.

GENERAL VANCE, recently captured in East Tennessee by the Yankees, has been sent to Camp Chase Ohio.

For the Journal.

General Bragg.

Messrs. Editors:—

Allow me a small space in your paper to say a few words in behalf of the good name of an old friend, not that he needs any defence at my hands but for the "truth of history" say it.

In your remarks on the "assignment" of General Bragg to the "direction of the armies of the Confederacy" (under the President) you attribute the selection to "friendship," personal or official of course. I think you do both the President and Gen. Bragg wrong in this supposition.

General Bragg, as I understand, and as the army will understand, is assigned to duty, or if you please, "appointed" Chief of the President's Military Staff, a place that all who know him will say he is *eminently* qualified to fill.

Is the President competent to command the armies and navy of the Confederacy? The electors of President and Vice-President said so, and we can do no better now.

If he is competent to command he certainly is competent to select his Staff. General Bragg's qualities of mind, his *indefatigable industry, stern sobriety, great talent for "organization," "discipline" and rapid movement* are all well known to the Commander-in-Chief; hence this selection.

While General Lee has no superior in ability as a commander, on this Continent, I would say that General Bragg has no superior in the position assigned to him, unless it be General Lee himself. With all his great soldierly qualities Gen. Lee fought at Sharpsburg and did not gain a *decisive* victory, but "*fell back*;" and again at Gettysburg he did not gain a *decided* advantage, but he "*fell back*." This would have been an unpardonable crime in General Bragg, who defeated the enemy most gloriously at Perryville and Murfreesboro, and on the following day, the enemy being largely reinforced, he "fell back," and we all know what the public has said of him as well as of that great soldier, Sidney Johnston.

It to "*fall back*" or retreat is a military crime, George Washington was a very guilty chieftain. General Bragg is a splendid soldier! Let us lay aside this abuse of our Generals. They, as a class, are the best on this side the water, if not as good as any in the world!

It is not remarkable that the President has made some poor appointments, but it is *really astonishing that he has made so many good ones!*

General Bragg is now in the right place. He is a son of the Old North State. Let us do him justice. It is not to be supposed that campaigns will be *directed* from Richmond. I hold that the President does not imitate the "Aulic Council," and if he did, there would be no Prince Charles to obey. May God bless our arms.

Feb. 26.

THE PARTICULARS OF GEN. SCAMMON'S ARREST.—A correspondent of the Wytheville Dispatch, writing from Tazewell C. H., Feb. 12, says:

Lieut. E. G. Vertegin, of the 16th Va. Cavalry, while on a scout to the border counties, captured a boat on the Canawha river, with 30 prisoners, among them was Gen. Scammon and staff. The privates were paroled. The General and staff passed through this place last evening "On to Richmond." We had the gratification to see the *Old Cuss*, and conversed with him, and "by the by" I think he is one of the Northern *Trumps*. Lieut. Vertegin deserves a great deal of praise for his daring act. He only had eleven men, including himself, when he boarded the boat. He took the precaution to throw all the arms overboard. Then addressing Gen. S., he asked, "Who is the ranking officer?" to which he replied, "I suppose I am;" then he asked, "Who do you suppose *you* are?" "General Scammon." "The devil! then I have made a huge haul," to which the General replied, "Who have I the honor to address?" "Lt. Vertegin, of the 16th Va. Cavalry." After the Lieutenant had perfected the capture, he ordered the pilot and captain to take the boat some distance up the river, where he landed and burnt the boat.

A PHILOSOPHIC EDITOR.—Our confrere of the Canton (Miss.) Citizen seems to take the misfortune which has befallen him in quite a philosophic temper. In his issue of the 5th instant he discourseth as follows:

The publication of the Citizen, after the present issue, depends upon the movements of our army. If it meets the enemy and is whipped back, or falls back, "just dry so," without a whipping, "Othello's occupation" will be gone, and it is more than probable that "Othello" will go himself, and not stand much on the "order of his going," either. The Yankees that visited us last summer did our office no material damage, but this is no guarantee whatever that the force now menacing us would not. They may be more vindictive—more bent on devastation and the "punishment" of "rebels," than the other crowd. So, "with the lights now before us," we think it altogether probable that if Gen. Loring, and all the rest of our great men "fall back," the publisher of this paper will be found in the "fore-front" of the retiring host.

The Chicago *Times* reproduces the following from the Glasgow *Chronicle*. It is hard to believe that it is genuine, but we are bound to accept it as such. What a beautiful evidence of the delicate refinement of "the ladies having charge of the Northwestern Fair," and of President Lincoln's own exquisite cultivation. Having got the shirt, with Mr. Lincoln's autograph on the "tail end" they will show very little enterprise if they do not call for the rest of his under garments.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Oct. 5, 1863.

To the Ladies having in charge the North Western Fair of the Sanitary Commission, Chicago, Illinois:

According to the request made in your behalf, for the original shirt worn by me when I came on from Illinois to be inaugurated, in 1861, I have sent it on to you in a package by Harndon's Express. The two letters, "A. L.," at the tail-end of the article, was not made by Mrs. L. or any of the females of my family. They were written with indellible ink, purchased by by me for a quarter, in Springfield, three years ago. I had some desire to retain the shirt, but, as it shall contribute to the relief of the soldiers, that will be better.

Your ob't serv't,
A. LINCOLN.

A gentleman was speaking the other day of the kindness of his friends in visiting him. One old aunt in particular, visiting him regularly twice a year and stayed six months each time.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

Judge P. W. Gray of Texas, late member of Congress from that State has been appointed agent of the Treasury Department west of the Mississippi River.

Judge Gray is a lawyer of ability and a high standing in his State, and the Government could not have made a better selection for the responsible position to which he has been appointed.

Richmond Enquirer.

GEN. JEFF. THOMPSON.

General Jeff. Thompson writes that he has been removed, with a number of other officers, from Johnson's Island to Point Lookout. *Richmond Enquirer.*

ALL DONE WITHOUT SWEARING.—A correspondent of the Houston (Texas) *Journal* gives an account of the removal of Stamps' battery, which was brought up from Glade Spring on the cars. The men in charge of the work removed three cannon from the cars, procured horses, fitted up their harness, and moved the pieces off to the expected scene of action, and to the honor of the officers and men, though the night was dark and everything in confusion, not a single oath or profane expression was heard. We hope that all our young men will commend this example to their seniors. For there is no patriotism, virtue or power of any kind in profane oaths.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—The Richmond Enquirer says:—We would state, for the information of correspondents, that the Confederate prisoners at Johnston's Island are being removed, in alphabetical order, to Point Lookout, Maryland.

We would also state that boxes sent to the Confederate prisoners from the South rarely, if ever, reach those for whom they are intended; hence it is next to useless to take the trouble, since large quantities of clothing and provisions are constantly being sent to the Confederate prisoners by ladies in the North, and their contents are usually confiscated and never delivered to our soldiers at all.

"Whom to Love is Death."

There is said to be in Paris at this time a very lovely, very charming young lady who is destined by an extraordinary fate to go through the world without being married. She is a dark beauty, with magnificent eyes, a glowing cheek lively expression, a graceful figure; in fact, altogether endowed with every attraction, even to that of having in her own right a fortune of 300,000, and, being an only daughter, with a prospect of inheriting millions. This fair lady is now about twenty years old, and has been engaged to be married twelve times. Each time the seemingly fortunate lover has died within a few weeks of the time appointed for the nuptial ceremony. Yet no suspicion of dagger or bowl can be cast upon the fair one; a dark, mysterious fatality has carried them away. Several died of typhoid fever; one was killed in a duel; one was thrown from a horse; two were drowned, two were killed by railroad accidents, and one hung himself! The lady has survived all these shocks. *Thirteen* may be for her the fortunate, and not the fatal number. Who will try?

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

CONFEDERATE BONDS AND STOCKS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26th, 1864.

At the auction sale to-day bonds and stocks declined on an average of seven per cent. Sterling exchange and gold is also lower. Confederate 8's due 1874, brought 124 to 125½; 15 million loan coupons average 175. Sugar and tobacco declined about one dollar per pound to-day. Prices have a downward tendency. Six hundred thousand dollars were funded at the Treasury on yesterday.

FROM THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

RICHMOND, Feb. 26th, 1864.

The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday.—United States papers of the 22d have been received.

Despatches from the Southwest give fabulous reports of the success of Sherman and Grierson. The expedition to Florida is also represented as a complete success.

The defeat of Dick Taylor, near Natchez, is claimed.

Gold was ste[illegible] on the 21st at 159½.

The Steamer Africa has arrived at Halifax with dates to the 7th.

The Alexandra case was pending in the Court of Exchequer on an appeal. The case will probably be taken before the House of Lords.

Severe fighting had been going on in Denmark, but the details are not published. The Danes had evacuated Schleswig.

In the House of Lords Earl Derby characterised the foreign policy of Russell as humiliating to England, and repudiated the idea of British responsibility to the United States for the depredations of the Alabama.

Russell said that England [illegible] not given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark.

The Liverpool Cotton market was firmer.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26, 1864.

One hundred and twenty shells were fired at the city to-day.

An official dispatch from Gen. Finegan, dated Sanderson, via Tallahassee, Feb. 26th, says: My advance forces occupy Baldwin. My main forces will reach there this afternoon. The enemy has retreated to Jacksonville.

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, Feb. 26, 1864.

At the Headquarters in front of Dalton, the situation remains unchanged. The enemy are still in our front in force. Their lines are distinctly seen from our signal station.—Rifle skirmishing at long range this morning.

THE YANKEES RETREATING TO CHATTANOOGA.

DALTON, Feb. 26th, 1864.

The enemy have disappeared from our front, retreating towards Chattanooga. Wheeler is in pursuit. A dispatch from him, three miles this side of Ringold, announces the capture of several prisoners. The Yankee force is commanded by Gen. Palmer.

LATER FROM DALTON.

DALTON, Ga., Feb. 25, 1864.

Yesterday Stewart's and Stevenson's divisions did the principal fighting. Breckinridge's old division was partially engaged, and repulsed the enemy who fell back. On our right there was some skirmishing.

At Centre to-day, two Yankee mounted regiments, supported by an infantry division, attempting to flank us on our left, occupied a gap three miles from Dalton, on the New Lafayette road last night. Smith's Texas brigade drove them out this morning.

Our loss in killed and wounded was 151, including Col. Curtis of the 41st Georgia, and three Lieutenants—Gaffis of the 56th Confederate Cavalry, Lindsay 60th N. C., Co. A, ——, N. C., 34th Georgia, Co. H.

Number killed, 8 or 10. Number of Yankees, 35, including a Lieut. Colonel, one Surgeon and eight of their wounded. The Yankee loss, otherwise, is unknown, but much greater than ours. Our army is eager for a general engagement, but it is apprehended that the enemy will retreat to night.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

ATLANTA, GEO., Feb. 26, 1864.

A special dispatch to the Appeal, dated Artesia, Feb. 25th, says that the Yankees are about Pontotoc. Gholson is following the routed and scattered enemy. Gen. Forrest had two horses killed under him, and killed two Yankees with his sabre. We lost as many officers as men killed—Sherman's advance has reached Pearl river.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

DEMOPOLIS, Feb. 26, 1864.

Later intelligence from Mississippi says that Gen. Forrest's forces, during the recent engagement near Okalona, did not exceed two thousand, while that of the enemy is estimated at six thousand. Late on the evening of the 22nd, the latter formed three several lines, made a desperate stand, and made three sabre charges on horseback, but at each recoiled and were driven back with great slaughter. Many passed through our lines and were captured. The road is lined with sutlers' stores thrown away, dead horses and Yankees. Next morning Gen. Forrest's command were too tired to continue the pursuit. General Gholson, with six or seven hundred State troops, arrived, and went in pursuit. Many of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands. Among our wounded is Col. Barton, of Bell's Brigade, severely in the breast. We captured many prisoners, small arms, sabres and saddles, and was pursuing their routed and scattered column above Pontotoc.

Gen. Bragg has been assigned to duty in Richmond as consulting and advisory General. We regard the appointment as one very proper, and believe it will conduce to the advancement and promotion of the cause. Gen. Bragg has unquestionable abilities, which eminently fit him for such a responsible position. The country will be pleased to see his experience and information made use of by the President. His patriotism and zeal for the public service are fully recognized and appreciated by his countrymen. The duties of the Commander-in-Chief, who, under the Constitution, can be no other than the President, are most arduous, and require [illegible] aid and assistance, as well as ability and experience. Gen. Bragg has acquired, by long service, that practical experience necessary to the position to which he is assigned, by the General Order published in to day's Enquirer.

An erroneous impression obtains as to the nature of this appointment of Gen. Bragg. He is not and cannot be Commander-in-Chief. The Constitution of the Confederate States makes the President the Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Bragg is detailed for duty in Richmond "*under*" the President. He does not rank Gen. Lee, nor Gen. Johnston. He cannot command or direct them, except "by command of the President." His appointment has been made with the knowledge and approval of Gens. Cooper, Lee, Johnston, and Beauregard, all his superiors in rank, who knowing and appreciating the usefulness and ability of Gen. Bragg, concur in his appointment by the President.

Richmond Enquirer.

The American War in England.

(London Correspondence of the New York Times. February 12.)

A few days more, and the session (of Parliament) will open. Lord Palmerston has issued cards for his full dress dinner to open the session, and Mr. D'Israeli, the conservative leader, will soon do the same. Nothing can be begun, carried on or ended here without eating dinners.

As the premium on gold goes up in New York, Confederate stock rises in London. It has been down to 30. It is up to 50. There are some quiet movements going on here that are producing confidence in those who "sympathise with all rebellions but their own." The speeches of Mr. Spence, published by Bentley, are sown broadcast.

Active agents are going round among the business houses of London, and every commercial town in the Kingdom, getting signers to petitions to the Government to do something to stop the war. These petitions, I believe are signed by almost every one who is asked. I was told a few days ago in a business house in Leicester square that two or three hundred signatures were obtained in a single establishments. There is a hard pinch now on commercial and manufacturing classes. The cost of cotton is draining the country of specie, the discount rates having gone up to eight per cent., which is simply ruin to men trading with a small margin of profit. I am more and more convinced that a far stronger effort will be made at the coming session than heretofore for recognition. From Mr. Scholfield, the colleague of Mr. Bright, in the representation of Birmingham, is an officer in a "Southern Independence Association," where he figures with the most noble Marquiser of Bath and Lothain, with Lords Robert and Eustace Cecil, with the Right Honorable Lords Wharncliff and Campbell, &c. &c. This and similar associations had not been idle during the recess, and I shall be much disappointed if a very strong pressure is not brought to bear upon the Government, in which case the resignation of Earl Russell, should it be accepted, will be no common misfortune. No doubt he is one of the most unpopular of ministers, but he is also one of the most respected, and his dogged obstinacy of character is not easy to get over.

If ever a decided policy was needed, it is now. I know that, in the opinion of many, the rebellion is already crushed and the South ready to submit, so that the Union will be fully restored before the next election, and no war needed, unless with some foreign power—but that is not my opinion. I look forward to a year of severe and terrible conflicts in the South, and there are some indications that there may be serious difficulties in the North. If not, it will not be for lack of the disposition to foment them.

England feels, in view of a probable defeat of the Confederates much as a sympathizer with the beaten side would be likely to, when the victor was about to turn round with his—"now that job's done, and if you don't like it, I'm ready for you." And the first thought of England has been, and is, "if we let these Yankees beat, after all we have said and done, they are sure to turn round and pay us off for it." It is human nature.

Great efforts are now making to stop the emigration from Ireland to the United States, so far, at least, as its object is to strengthen the Northern armies. I mentioned the letter of John Mitchell to a leading paper in Dublin! The letter of His Holiness the Pope, though but a pious expression of a wish for peace suitable to the Head of the Church, also has its influence, as it seems a recognition of Mr. Davis' official position. And now we have an officer of the Confederate army in Ireland with letters to several Bishops, whose mission is to induce them to use their influence in favor, at least, of non-intervention.

X see

From the Western Democrat.

The Agitators.

The agitators are not only trying to make the impression that Gov. Vance favors the Convention movement, but that Gov. Graham and other respectable gentlemen favor it. In the meantime Vance and Graham play mum, and utter no public word in rebuke of a scheme that tends to destroy peace here at home and helps to prolong the war. It is true, their best friends say they are opposed to the movements of the agitators, but why they don't come out publicly and give their influence to the right side no one seems to know. We apprehend the reason to be that both these gentlemen feel themselves indebted (as they really are) to the leading agitators for their elections—one as Governor, and the other as Senator—and they do not now wish to offend them, however much the common cause needs their public declarations. This is the truth about the matter, and we do not hesitate to tell it.—They are nearly as much to blame for the present bad feeling in our State as any one, because they co-operated with the leading agitators in order to secure and divide out the offices among themselves, from Confederate Senator down to Solicitors. We warned them at the time against this combination, and predicted that it would result in divisions and injury to the common cause. We have not been backward in condemning the course pursued by Mr. Holden in fomenting divisions and bad feeling, but he is not alone too blame—he is not guilty above all others—those who reaped the fruits of his operations are also deserving of censure.

Last year, while the factious "public meetings" were being held, we expressed the hope that Governor Graham would give public expression to his views, inasmuch as many of his friends said that he was opposed to those meetings. For doing so, we were told that we were influenced by old party prejudices; but we knew that our whole course, since the commencement of the war, branded such an accusation as untrue, having voted for eight candidates and but two of them old political friends. We had a right to call on Governor Graham for his views—he is a public man of influence, and we say that it was his duty to use his influence for good, for peace and harmony among our own people, as public men of Georgia, Virginia and other States, have done and are doing. Of course Gov. Graham has the right or privilege to remain *mum*, and let the agitators use his name, but we have the right to speak of it and direct public [illegible] to an omission of what is a plain duty. It [illegible]tly fair to heap all the blame on Holden [illegible] others equally guilty to escape. We do no[illegible]e misunderstood, therefore we say distinctly that we do not intimate that either Gov. Graham or Gov. Vance are the least disaffected, but the complaint against them is, that they (especially Gov. Graham, a public man,) have remained silent while schemes were being concocted and inaugurated which tended to array the feelings of the people against our national authorities and the Government. Gov. Vance speaks at Wilkesboro' and Statesville this week, where, it is said, he will take position against the movements of the agitators; but Mr. Graham seems determined to remain mum, so as to have favor with whichever party may prove the strongest. But the Southern cause will triumph if he never does rebuke the agitators, and he will not be entitled to much thanks or credit either.

It is a remarkable fact that the bitterest opponents Gov. Vance now has are to be found among those who helped to elect him; and the reason is, all the discordant elements of the State were combined to carry the elections in the summer of 1862, but these elements soon became divided by the force of circumstances, one portion still standing by the Governor (among whom Gov. Graham is counted), while the other portion is plotting his defeat at the ensuing election. Not having co-opperated in the late elections with either of these divisions, we stand prepared to make choice of the best men that may hereafter be proposed for office.

From the Raleigh Progress

Trip of the Advance.

It is already known that the N. C. steamer Advance has just returned from a short and successful trip to St. Georges, Bermuda. A short history of the trip may be acceptable to the public generally, and to the people of North Carolina especially.

The Advance left her wharf at Wilmington on Saturday morning, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. About 10 o'clock she got aground on the Lower Slough, were she remained until 4 o'clock, p. m., waiting for the tide.—By night she had succeded is running the "home blockade," by which I mean she had passed out of reach of military and naval authorities, some of whom came on board for some purpose or another at almost every fort, station, &c.

And now commenced what is generally termed "running the block." The anxiety of all on board, and especially of the officers, may well be imagined. The sea is calm, and it is very pleasant on deck. Our lights are out, and we glide almost noiselessly along. Every eye is straining out upon the dark bosom of the ocean, and every ear is listening attentively for the voice of the watch at the masthead. More steam is crowded on, and away we dart. But one blockader is seen, and that is too far off to occasion the least apprehension, even if we are discovered. Presently two lights are seen far to our right, but whether on shore or on vessels we neither know nor care. By midnight we consider ourselves out of danger, and all "turn in" except those necessary for working and watching the vessel.

The weather remained mild and balmy. We passed several sails each day, to one of which we showed the Confederate flag, but obtained no response. On Tuesday evening, we were near Bermuda, but as we could not go in at night, we tacked about until morning, when a pilot came on board and carried us in.

The Ad-Vance carried out 670 bales of cotton, which were soon rolled out upon the wharf On Thursday night the cotton was discovered to be on fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—Comparatively a small quantity was consumed—perhaps 40 or 50 bales burned and injured.

My impressions of Bermuda were favorable. It certainly presents a romantic appearanse. But as I only design an account of our trip I will not now speak more of the island.

By Saturday evening we had taken in our return cargo, and just before night we steamed away. We found the ocean rougher than on our outward trip, but still we made good progress until Monday night, when it blew a furious gale. It was well for the writer that he was a "land lubber," and did not know when to get scared. The vessel was eased to about 4 knots an hour; but even at this speed the deck was flooded continually with the briny waters. The cold was also intense.—Truly was the *metal* of both ship and crew tested; and just as truly was it proven *pure*.

With the coming of the day the storm abated some, though the wind still blew strongly, and the waves frequently broke on deck. It became a matter of doubt whether we could make the distance, so as to run through the blockading fleet during the few dark hours after moon down that night—or rather next morning. It was important to do so, as the dark hours were growing fearfully fewer every night. But we succeeded.

And now behold us without a light on board, the wind, though much abated, still blowing cold and strong, darting along at a speed nearly 20 miles an hour. Every man at his post—every one looking for what he hopes not to find—a blockader. But we did find; not only one, but seven. We left them upon our right and our left. It were contrary to the human mind not to feel a deep anxiety at such a time; but I do not believe there was a quailing spirit on board. All felt the utmost confidence in the vessel and her officers, and that confidence gave them courage.

And now we are nearly out of reach of the huge monsters lying behind us, not one of which has perceived us. All feel relieved—congratulations are passing—we feel that we are delivered from peril. But hark! "We are aground! we are aground!" was passed from mouth to mouth. It was too true. There we were, too far from our own forts to be protected by them, and with but an hour of friendly darkness in which to get afloat. Like Joshua, we would then have stopped the sun in his course, not to prolong the light, but the darkness; but we had not his faith and did not try to exercise his power. On the contrary we went to work and threw a quantity of lead overboard. Still we were aground. The boats had previously been made ready for lowering, and every one was fixing his little package of valuables to take with him.* But to give up our gallant ship! That touches every heart. Only at the last moment would it be done; but the moments were flying fast. Soon the sun and the blockaders would be upon us with their lights—the former with his warm beams—the latter with their hot flashes. How long we were aground, the writer will not presume to say, but he is honest enough to confess, (as he believes all on board would confess,) that to him it *seemed a long time*. Still there were increased exertions to get off. There was no excitement—no blustering hurry—but commands were quietly given and promptly obeyed. A few moments before day the joyful cry of "we are afloat!" was rung from stem to stern through the noble steamer. The relief we all experienced, we leave to the imagination of the reader.

We were soon under the friendly guns of Fort Caswell, and that evening came to our wharf at Wilmington, again successfully running the "home blockade."—The return cargo of the Ad-Vance consisted mostly of blankets and shoes for our State troops, with merchandize for several firms and individuals. The trip was made, counting from the time when we crossed the bar, in ten days and a half.

To speak of all the officers and crew and passengers the jokes told, the wit and humor evolved, and the cordiality of all, would consume too much of my time and occupy too much of your space; but I must be permitted to say that in my opinion the service has no more skillful officer and no more perfect gentleman than Capt. Guthrie, a native son of North Carolina, of whom she is justly proud. He is kind but firm, mild, but decided. The officers under him are worthy of him; but to name one I must name all, and I have already sufficiently trespassed upon your columns.

Hoping soon to give you an account of another successful trip of the Ad-Vance,

I am respectfully; W.

[*To prevent any misconception from arising out of this part of the communication of "W," which, in the main, we believe is quite correct, we would state that the boats were got ready at the time referred to for the purpose of putting ashore certain passengers, escaped prisoners from Yankee bastiles, and other persons obnoxious to the Lincoln despotism, whose safety from capture Capt. Guthrie was determined to secure at all events. There was no idea of giving up the ship, nor were the boats got ready with that view, but, as already stated, to carry the passengers ashore in case of emergency, and then return to the ship. JOURNAL.]

INTERESTING DECISION.—Judge Halyburton's decision was rendered on Tuesday last in the case of Josiah Blackburn, who had furnished a substitute for the war, he suing for a discharge from the service on that ground. It was decided by the court that the recent law of Congress, placing this class of persons in the service, was constitutional, and the men liable to service, notwithstanding they may have been exempted for the war. The Judge denied that the Government had the power to make a contract which would alienate her right to the service of every man capable of bearing arms, and that if such a contract was made, it was *null* and *void* and there was nothing in the Constitution to restrain Congress from disregarding such contract whenever the exigences of the service might require the assistance of all men capable of bearing arms. The case was argued by Messers Davis and Orvis for the petitioner, the Government not being represented. Blackburn was remanded to Camp Lee upon the rendition of this decision.

Richmond Dispatch

GEN. FINEGAN.—General Finegan, the hero of Lake City, is an Irishman by birth. In early life he enlisted as a private in the United States regular army. After his discharge he removed to Florida, where he became employed, we are informed, as an engineer. By intelligence and good conduct he prospered in his affairs, married eligibly, and became a leading citizen. Since the breaking out of the war, he has risen in the Confederate service, to the rank of Brigadier General; and he has just won a victory which makes him famous at home and honored throughout the Confederacy. In him we have another reminder of the gratitude which we owe to our soldiers of foreign birth, and of the kindness which we should manifest to them.

Richmond Sentinel.

McClellan and Fremont to be Driven Out.

The New York World says:

A telegram from Washington states that the Military Committee of the House of Representatives have prepared a bill retiring from the service all generals who shall not have been employed within three months on the 15th of March next. The title of the bill ought to be, "To drive Generals McClellan and Fremont out of the army." This purpose has been long entertained. Having stolen the military plans of the one, and the civil policy of the other, the administration is anxious to degrade them. Less pretentious gamblers often serve their victims in the same manner.

HOW THEY GOT HIM.—A fellow was brought into the conscript office the other day who pretended to be totally deaf. They tried all sorts of sudden and unexpected noises on him all to no purpose. Just as they were about to dismiss him a new plan occurred to one of the examining board: He took two silver quarters and rattled them behind him. No sooner was the sound made than the fellow turned around and exclaimed, "I'll give ye ten dollars fur them?"

Macon Confederacy.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Arrangements have been made between Generals Johnston and Grant for the early and equitable exchange, according to the usual regulations, of such as may be captured by either side, within the departments commanded by their Generals. This humane agreement, if observed, will prevent the unnecessary suffering that inevitably attends the languishing for months in crowded hostile prisons, as is now the case.—*Atlanta Appeal.*

WHAT A TRULY GREAT MAN CAN AFFORD TO DO.—The Richmond *Examiner* mentions an incident which we commenced to the smaller fry of men who are in the habit of considering their rights invaded and dignity encroached upon by military regulations for the public safety. It says:

"We have seen General Lee stand and deliver his pass at the challenge of the street guard and exhibit his passport at the call of the guard on his ears, and this great and good soldier complied without complaint against the regulation, or the least incivility to the private who was discharging his duty."

OBITUARY.

Died suddenly of apoplexy, at Pineville, Johnston county, N. C., on the 18th of January, 1864, Col. GEORGE W. WATSON, in the 35th year of his age.

The deceased was born in Courtland, Alabama, and graduated at the University of North Carolina, in 1851. In 1853 he settled down as a planter in the county of Johnston, and although he had but little experience as a planter, and the plantation had been quite exhausted by previous cultivation, yet such was the energy, industry and superior management on his part, that he soon made his plantation one of the most productive, and himself one of the most successful planters in that section of country. The Col. was sincerely attached to the cause of Southern Independence, and contributed with a liberality excelled by few to sustain the Confederate cause. On the call for troops, and the organization of companies in his county, he volunteered, and was elected a Lieutenant in Capt. Lanceford's Company. His company was ordered to Camp Mangum, where, on the organization of regiments, his company joined the 50th Regiment. His regiment was soon ordered into service, and went to Virginia, where they were for some time occupied in arduous duties in the vicinity of Drewry's Bluff. His regiment participated in the fight of Malvern Hill, in which the deceased acquitted himself most creditably. From the Bluff, the regiment was sent to Eastern North Carolina, where he continued with his regiment until forced to leave in consequence of impaired health.—Hoping that a relaxation for a short time from the exposure of camp life, and the arduous duties of a soldier, would restore his usual health and vigor. But disease had fastened its hold upon him, and a robust frame and constitution had been more seriously invaded than was at first supposed. After being several weeks under medical treatment, and being partially restored to health, he rejoined his regiment, only to find a return of his disease. He remained with his regiment until warned by his surgeon, and physical debility, that to remain longer was but to sacrifice his life. He left his regiment reluctantly, and in a short time resigned his commission. He continued in feeble health for some time, but believing himself physically able to render some service, he accepted an appointment for the collection of taxes in kind, in his county, and was actively engaged in the discharge of that duty at the time of his death.

Col. Watson, although somewhat eccentric and impulsive, possessed great prudence and foresight in all the business relations of life. Faithful and generous to his friends, he evinced a kindly sympathy for the human family. Prematurely cut off in the morning of life and usefulness, his death has caused a void in the community that is seldom filled. And his loss to his relatives and friends has caused them intense grief and sad bereavement. *May he rest in peace.*

W.